SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1881.

THE LAND LEAGUE CONVENTION.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.

THE Convention terminated yesterday. It may be described as a three days' palaver. Never for one moment, after the first outburst on Thursday—the dynamite outburst—did the palaver rise even to the dignity of debate. In this respect the proceedings presented a sorry contrast to the Convention held four months ago, when there was something to debate, and when, upon the question whether the Irish Parliamentary party ought or ought not to vote for the second reading of the Land Bill, speeches were delivered which were alike worth listening to and worth reading. The speeches of yesterday and the preceding day were each and all almost a mere echo of those that had preceded them, and one got tired listening to the eternal reiteration by the delegates that they were instructed to go in for rejecting the Land Act (or for accepting it as an almost worthless instalment) and for maintaining the organization of the Land League. To-day the subject of "discussion" was to some extent new—the labourers. It may have been accidental, but it was at least unfortunate that the labourers' question should have been shunted on to the third day, and that a Saturday, when a large number of the Convention, including all the priests, were necessarily absent. The discussion was a little more lively than on the earlier days, but the "right tone" was given to it at an early stage in the proceedings. It soon became quite clear that the labourers were not going to be recommended to adopt boycotting or separate combination, or any course analogous to those which the farmers were told could alone "bring the landlords to their knees." The labourers were recommended in the resolution to "earnestly call" upon the farmers for justice, and although somewhat stronger language, in which the word "demand" occurred several times, was used by a London delegate (Mr. Peter O'Leary), no Irish speaker followed his example, and, in fact, the leader of the Irish labourers movement (Mr. Johnston, of Kanturk) said that the labourers were not such fools as to ask the farmers for wages they could not afford to give. The Convention terminated with oratorical fireworks, chiefly let off by the members of the "Irish Parliamentary party," who throughout the three days had shown great self-denial in repressing their fire.

The Convention assembled at ten o'clock. Mr. Parnell, who, as president, occupied the chair, explained that at the interview between the executive of the Land League and the delegates the labourers it had been agreed that the labourers should select three representatives, of whom one would be chosen to represent the labour interest on the executive. The labourers' delegates also undertook to supply certain rules, to be added to the "branch" rules in the interest of the labourers. The resolution which it was proposed to pass at the Convention had also been altered, and would now read as follows:

"That, bearing in mind the natural right of the labourers of Ireland to a home on the land, and the great services rendered by them in the movement conducted by the Land League, and sensible also of the keen privations which they endure, we earnestly call upon the farmers of Ireland to make what use they can of any facilities which may be afforded under section 31 and 33 of the Act for the building of labourers' dwellings, and the development of the labour market in Ireland, and thus to raise the status of the poorest section of the Irish people, and enable them to live in something like decency and comfort."

The Rev. Mr. O'Kennedy, of county Cork, in moving the resolution, said that the past bickerings and squabblings between the labourers and farmers had been buried for ever. He claimed, however, that accommodation for a cow should be provided for the labourer, "so that he might have fresh milk for his family."—Mr. Peter O'Leary, of London, said that for ages the Irish labourer had been a serf and a squatter. Neither farmer, nor landlord, nor Government had recognised him. But the Irish labourer had as much right to the soil of Ireland as the farmer. As they demanded that the landlord should deal justly with the farmer, they now also demanded that the farmer should deal justly with the labourer.—Mr. Johnston, of Kanturk, who claimed to be the first advocate in Ireland of the labourers' cause, said that the labourers were not such fools as to ask the farmers for wages they could not afford to give. If the Government did not let out the prisoners it would be made hot work for them. The labourers had starved before and would starve again, determined not to eat bread and meat whilst the men who pushed them to the front were in chains.—The Rev. Mr. White, of Miltown Malbay, said he would respectfully urge the executive, instead of sending in test cases to the Land Court, to send batches of them, and rents would come tumbling down. He could not understand how any man with Irish blood in his viens could consent to anything short of the legislative independence of Ireland.—The Rev. C. McCarthy, a Protestant clergyman (of Dingle, county Kerry), said that the large numbers who were present yesterday were not present to-day, or he would be almost tempted to ask them to form a crowbar brigade, and go up to Kilmainham Gaol in a body and level it to the dust. (Cheers.) He did not care what Government heard him. He held that they were bound to obtain the release of these men by moral force if possible, but by material force if necessary. (Cheers.) He was in favour of taking whatever wheat there was in the Land Act, and leaving the chaff to the landlords, and he would go further and say—Let them smother the landlords under the chaff afterwards. (Cheers and laughter.)—The Rev. W. Murphy, P. P. (Bandon), said nothing but a native Parliament, sitting in the capital of Ireland, would ever satisfy the country. The wounds of Ireland, the Lazarus of the nation, could never be stanched except by a Parliament on College-green. (Cheers.) Under other circumstances he would enjoy the charms of this capital, but how could he enjoy it when he held in his hand a notice to the local relieving officer to find homes for farmers who are about to be evicted. The workhouses of Ireland were terrible bastiles—the outcome of the lust, and the plunder, and the sacrilege of the Eighth Henry. (Cheers.) They are specimens of English manufacture in Ireland. But a different spirit was coming over Ireland; the people looked with horror on the workhouse, and with love upon the prison for the sake of the heroes who were incarcerated there. (Cheers.) The yells with which the British House of Commons received the announcement that Davitt had been deprived of his liberty would never be forgotten in Ireland. (Cheers.)—The resolution was then carried unanimously.—The next resolution was one recommending the members of the League to use articles of Irish manufacture, and empowering the local branches to adopt measures to encourage native industry.—Mr. Amos Varian, president of the Michael Davitt Branch, said Irish workmen were not independent—they were governed by English trades unions, and were unable to govern themselves as working men. The man who took his hat off to beg a favour would never succeed. He asked them to stamp out every English law that would dictate to them how they should act towards each other. (Cheers.)—The Rev. P. Carr (New Jersey, United States) said he represented the Newark branch of the League, and he came there unauthorised to represent the Irish priesthood in America, who, while they held up the faith of their country with one hand, held up their country's nationality with the other. (Cheers.) If the Irish people set their seal of approval, no matter how lightly, on this Land Act, the voices of ten millions of Irishmen in America would ring across the Atlantic condemning them for ever—(cheers)—because they had reason to believe that fixity of tenure of any kind, rent no matter how small, meant fixity of landlordism. (Cheers.) The Irishmen in America were thirsting for the downfall of English rule in Ireland—(loud cheers)—and many Irishmen, while upholding that stary banner (pointing to an American flag hanging from the balcony) cried amidst his gushing blood, "Would this blood were shed for Ireland." (Great cheering.) But they had adopted a wise and practical course, and therefore, in the name of their countrymen in America he said they had their entire approbation. (Cheers.) Justice Fitzgerald—(hisses) said the only assistance the League got came from the slums and purlieus of New York, but he had had the honour before three thousand of his countrymen to hurl back that lie on the head of that ex-cuistated Keogh. (Cheers and groans.) Outrage Gladstone and Buckshot Forster would soon be compelled to deliver up the citadel which had been wrested from the people by perfidy and held by foreign bayonets.—The resolution was then adopted.—The next resolution was adopted without discussion, namely:

"That in order to enable the League to keep pace with the progress of the movement for developing the resources and fostering the industry of Ireland, there be organized in the central offices of the League industrial and labour departments, and that the executive be authorised to establish those departments and take all needful steps to secure their prompt and efficient action."

Mr. Parnell, M.P., who had returned and now occupied the chair, said the next resolution was

"That rule 4 of the rules for the guidance of branches shall be henceforth as follows: 'That the yearly subscription be not less than one shilling each year, the subscription being based on the Government valuation at the rate of one shilling annually for each £5 of valuation, and that rule 5 shall be as follows: 'That all branches affiliated to the League shall forward to the central executive all funds collected as soon as they are collected, less 25 per cent. for local expenses.'"

He said that hitherto the subscription was at the rate of 1s. for the first £1, and 6d. for each subsequent £1. It was found hitherto that the working of the rule as to the funds was that instead of the executive receiving 75 per cent. of the receipts they only received about 20 or 25 per cent. The expenses which the local branches were obliged to incur last year in the shape of bands, banners, and many other matters would not be necessary this year. Therefore the executive thought they were not asking too much—(no, no)—when they asked the branches to send 75 per cent. to them, and thus show the world that the Irish tenant farmers were contributing something for the sustainment of this great land movement. Unless some delegate desired to suggest some modification, he would put the resolution at once.—The resolution was then adopted unanimously.—A resolution was also adopted authorising the executive to frame rules to carry out the resolutions of the Convention.—The Chairman said that in view of the League taking up the industrial and labour movement, it had been suggested that there should be an addition to the title of the League. Therefore it was proposed to add to the present title of the League the words "and Labour and Industrial Union." This addition would not alter the name of the League, which had become historic. (Hear, hear.)—The proposition was adopted.—Dr. Dillon Esan proposed—

"That this Convention, in view of the new condition of affairs in this country, and sensible of the vast importance of placing our cause in its true light before our friends and brethern in America, earnestly request Mr. Parnell to visit the United States at such time during the coming winter as in his judgment the exigencies of the movement in Ireland will permit, and that Mr. T. P. O'Connor be requested to accompany Mr. Parnell and aid him in his labours."

(Cheers.)—The Rev. Mr. O'Boyle, P. P., in seconding the motion, said they should take every opportunity of showing America that the League was no fraud; that it was so constituted that it would satisfy the public opinion of America. They asked Parnell to take to the American people from the Irish people on their bended naked knee the gratitude of a people who had never been ungrateful. (Cheers.)—Mr. Parnell said he had no objection to the convention honouring Mr. O'Connor and himself by passing this resolution, but at the same time he was bound to tell them he did not think there was the slightest possibility of his being able to leave Ireland this winter for such a long time as would be inevitably rendered necessary by a visit to America. He considered that the conduct of the movement in Ireland during the present winter would take all his time and energies—(hear, hear)—and all the time and energies of the most able assistants he could get. Since his return from London he had seen many things which required his attention and reform in connection with the management of the central office, and he felt sure it would require his constant presence in this country to enable them to keep the country within the lines of the League during the winter. He could not see that there was the slightest prospect of his being able to leave this country for any lengthened period before the next session of Parliament. He did not think his presence in America was so very necessary at this time. He trusted that Mr. O'Connor might be able to go there within a week or a fortnight. (Hear, hear.) When he visited America in 1879 his presence was necessary, for there was a great crisis, and Ireland stood urgently in need of assistance. They had not then that magnificent organization which had rendered their people in Ireland capable of taking care of themselves. There was not the slightest possibility of any falling off in the interest they took in the movement. (Cheers.) The way to ensure that was to keep within the lines of the League in Ireland, and he thought he could do more expressing that path from Ireland than in being at home. (Cheers.)—The Rev. W. O'Regan thought they should urge on Mr. Parnell to stay at home, and he hoped that soon they would crown him, as Bonaparte Benaventa, with a golden crown. (Cheers.—The resolution was then adopted.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who was received with cheers, moved a resolution couched in grandiloquent language, asking their countrymen and friends abroad for the help they gave Ireland "in the darkest hour of suffering and struggling." He said landlordism was having its "Dr. Jamesons" sung from millions of throats. (Loud cheers.) In England, and even in Scotland, the tenants' brigade had taken the place of the crowbar brigade of the landlord, who had brought about this change. (Cheers.) England's conduct towards Ireland was typified by the importation of cheap wheat which undermined the English harvest was produced by the arm which English rule had banished to America. That convention had determined that the first place on the programme for the landlord get now or for the future beyond the smallest amount that he could wring from the tenant by the aid of the law courts—(cheers)—and, second, that the tenant shall have, but he had abolished rent or tribute altogether. (Renewed cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. O'Connor said he would end by quoting the words of a once great Englishman, John Bright—(groans)—"When Irish pleasant nooks for food and freedom and all blessings his eyes are turned towards the setting sun." (Great cheering.)—Mr. Sexton, M.P., said they sat there the infant representatives of the newborn freedom of Ireland. The British power, which, when it was tyrannical, was cowardly at its core, would never have listened to Ireland, but that she had, at her back a force far greater than any existing within this little island. But the American support the Irish would not so soon have learned the lesson of Independence, and that convention, which was the ante-chamber of a Parliament in College-green—(cheers)—would not have met so happily and so hopefully on the eve of that year, which was the centenary of the great national uprising of last century. (Cheers.) When the people had obtained their national birthright the name of Ireland would of course be first with them, but the name of Columbia would not be forgotten, and in the national chamber shall be seen wound in loving embrace the starry flag and the flag of green and gold. (Great cheers.)—Mr. Parnell said he was sure the convention would permit him to send in its name a "cable" of condolence to Mrs. Garfield, expressing a fervent prayer that the President might be restored soon to health and strength. (Applause.)—Mr. Redpath, who was loudly called for, came forward amid loud cheers. He said Mr. Parnell, when in America, gave a pledge that none of the money contributed in America would go to the bullets. Many were sorry he made the pledge; but it had had a grand effect, for it enabled every priest in America to join the League. (Cheers.) Last week he (Mr. Redpath) was pitched out of his holding in Donegal—his holding on an outside car—(laughter)—and damaged his anti-landlord arm nearly as much as Gladstone's Land Bill was damaged in the House of Lords. If they had uglier—he meant wickeder—men than Parnell, Healy, and Biggar—(laughter)—he hoped they would search them out and send them to the English Parliament. Give them all the annoyance they could, and bye-and-by they would be glad to get rid of them. (Laughter and cheers.) If they could get any good out of the Bill let them take it as an appetiser. (Laughter.) With regard to Irish manufactures, he did not altogether agree with the convention. He had heard people in America say they would use only Irish linens, in order to encourage Irish trade, but that was a mistake. There was not a yard of Irish linen in the world—it is Orange linen. Boycott it. (Cheers.) All the influence he possessed would be used to keep out Orange linen. Unless they stuck to the flag of peasant proprietary, the subscriptions of the Americans would go to O'Donovan Rossa.—Mr. Parnell, having declared the resolution carried unanimously, said he had now to bring the proceedings to a close. He expressed his gratitude to the delegates for the great order which had characterised their convention. He was proud of the great earnestness and businesslike capacity they had brought to bear on the questions submitted. He requested each one of them to carry back to the counties from which they came the knowledge that the struggle was only just commencing. (Cheers.) The executive looked to them for help during the coming winter to press forward the cause, and to show their countrymen abroad that their trust had not been misplaced. He read messages from the Boston and Rochester branches, United States, expressing sympathy with the principles adopted at the convention. Mr. Parnell also read a telegram from the Land League organizer who had been sent to the island of Innisturk, respecting evictions there, to the effect that the people had been replaced as caretakers, and the police withdrawn from the island. (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell said he was confident the people would stand by the cause and continue the fight with undiminished vigour. The convention then separated. Mr. Parnell was loudly cheered in Sackville-street on leaving the Rotundo.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Two bailiffs were attacked by a mob yesterday and seriously beaten while attempting to execute decrees for rent on the tenants of Mr. Dacre Hamilton's estate at Tydavnet. One of them escaped after being violently beaten and stoned, but the other, having been searched by the crowd, was thrown into a bog-hole and covered with mud. He narrowly escaped being smothered, and was allowed to drag himself out after swearing that he would not return to the district.

Yesterday the evictions at Mitchelstown were brought to a close for the present. Nearly 200 evictions, or rent collections, have taken place during the four visits of the sheriff and the flying column to this neighbourhood, and in all but about a dozen cases the rents were paid. In the exceptional cases referred to the Majority were grass farms, so that it may be taken for granted the tenants will redeem them in a short time. The expedition has thus been successful in its object, but the people held out obstinately to the last, and proved themselves ardent disciples of the Land League programme.

The magistrates at Borrisoleigh declined to renew the licences of four publicans who refused to comply with provisions to the police. On the part of the applicants a legal point was raised, which is reserved for the decision of the Judge.

Mr. John D. Fewer, a suspect, of Carrick-on-Suir, was discharged on Wednesday from Limerick Gaol by order of the Lord Lieutenant.

At the Carrick-on-Suir Land League meeting yesterday, a resolution to adopt all legal means to prevent the Marquis of Waterford and the hunt from trespassing on their lands, was carried. On many farms the following notice has been posted:—"No buckshot hounds allowed to trespass here."

At last night's meeting of the Mill-street branch of the Land League, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That inasmuch as the Rev. Dean Higgins, having acting as temporary bishop of the diocese of Kerry, refused Christian burial to John Dickey, who was brutally murdered on the 1st September by policemen, we believe that Dean Higgins outstepped his duty, as the murdered man was believed by a jury of twenty-one not to be in any way connected with the felony committed on the night deceased came by his death."—*Globe*, Sept. 23.

ELECTRICITY IN THE STREETS OF PARIS.

VISITORS to the Exhibition of Electricity at Paris, more especially those who, since its opening, have been living in the French capital, must have been struck, while passing along the streets and boulevarts, with the comparatively large number of instances distributed over the city in which electricity is made use of either for illumination or for other purposes; and yet, were it possible to make a sudden leap in time of ten or perhaps five years, a visitor would be still more astonished that the good people who lived in Paris in 1881 could have been content to employ electricity so little, and even more surprised at the advance which electric science and its application had made during the same period dating back from the Exhibition of Electricity which is now being held in the Champs Elysées. The Paris Exhibition of 1878 inaugurated the practical and commercial application of electricity to artificial illumination, first creating a public interest which led to a demand for new and improved systems; these were soon forthcoming, following one another during the last two or three years with bewildering rapidity, and culminating in the magnificent and altogether unprecedented display of examples of inventive and scientific genius with which the Palais de l'Industrie is filled, and which is attracting daily tens of thousands of the public to bear witness to the advances which the application of electric science has made in the last four years. But, whatever the Paris Exhibition of 1878 did towards setting in motion the public interest which has developed so much in so short a time, we have no hesitation in predicting that the Paris Exhibition of 1881 will introduce an era in electrical application with which no former period of the world's history will be able to compare, and looking back to the present time from a period ten years hence, an observer will be interested in noticing the paucity of electrical applications of the present period which to us, living now within it, seems, by comparison with the past, so full and so developed.

The illumination by the Jablochkoff system of the Place and Avenue de l'Opera and Place du Théâtre Francais still continues, and with remarkable success; the carbons cost less and burn longer, and the light is certainly steadier than it was three years ago, and has a higher photometric value. The electro-plating of the candles with copper largely increases the economy of working by extending the period of burning, but this is done at the cost of steadiness, for in consequence of the copper film peeling off during the process of combustion, and forming a sort of fringe below the arc small particles of disintegrated carbon are caught and detained in the sort of trough thus produced, and these, when entering the arc at irregular intervals, produce variations in the light.

The Jablochkoff system is now in regular operation at the Châtelet Theatre (a house celebrated for its brilliant and spectacular effects, there being several lamps for the illumination of the stage as well as the auditorium, and several outside the portico, which illuminate the front of the theatre as well as the Place du Châtelet.

The Grands Magazins du Louvre, the establishment which has the distinction of being the first to make use of the Jablochkoff system, having largely extended the installation since it was first started some four years ago. The Hôtel du Louvre also forms part of the same house, and is entered from the same court, the beginning as it did only with the courtyard, and now adopting it in the table-d'hote saloon. The same system is employed by the proprietors of the Hôtel Scribe and Hôtel du Helder adjoining their own, in the Boulevart des Capucines. At the Grand Hôtel on the same boulevart the courtyard is lighted by the Jablochkoff system, one of the lamps being enclosed in an opal glass globe in the middle of a fountain in the centre of the courtyard; the jet of this fountain rises out of the crown of the globe, and the water pours all over and around, the brilliantly lighted globe producing a very interesting and beautiful effect. The Continental and the Jablochkoff system is also employed.

At the unrivalled Hippodrome of Paris—which until the opening of the Electrical Exhibition was the largest establishment lighted by electricity—two systems of electric lighting are employed. The general lighting of the great arena is effected by several hundreds of Jablochkoff candles as well as by a large number of lamps, each with a carbon pair in opal globes, while a space in the centre, where the special performances take place, is lighted by the concentrated light of eight Serrin lamps fixed at each corner of the ground. In the centre are two lamps each. Each of these lamps, which is fed by a Gramme machine, is fitted with a parabolic reflector by which the whole of its rays are projected forward and downwards on to the centre of the arena, and the illumination of the space within the concentrated beam of these eight lamps is considerably greater than it would be if the mid-day sun were shining on the spot. The stalls of the Hippodrome are also lighted by the electric light, and here the Jablochkoff system is employed. The electric light is also turned to account for illuminating the direction posts placed on the opposite side of the road in connexion with the Hippodrome, these being made transparent.

During the season the gardens of the Palais Royal were very effectively lighted by the Jamin system, by the current produced by two of the new form of Gramme alternating-current machines, each having its own exciter forming part of the same machine. These machines, with their driving portable engine, were fixed in a temporary shed, and supplied the light to sixteen Jamin lamps, six being fixed within the orchestra stage, in which concerts were given every night, and nine other Jamin lamps on lamp-posts illuminated the rest of the gardens, the last or sixteenth lamp being employed within the shed for illuminating the engine and machines.

In the well-known Place du Château d'Eau, which has been renamed, much to the confusion of strangers, the "Place de la République," the new gas lamps with which the gas companies are competing with the electric light may be seen side by side with the electric lights of the Jamin system; for at the Château d'Eau, which is lighted by the Jamin system, there are several Jamin lights at the entrance close to the new gas lamps, and affording a very easy opportunity for comparison.

At the Grand Opera House the use of the more expensive limelight is entirely discontinued, and all the brilliant effects upon the stage are produced by electric lights in connection with Gramme direct and alternating-current machines, and on special occasions the auditorium is lighted by Jablochkoff, Werdermann, or Reynier lamps. Electricity is, moreover, largely used in connexion with the shifting of the scenery on the Opera stage, and the stages is connected telephonically with the Palais de l'Industrie, where many hundreds every Opera night can enjoy the vocal and instrumental music of the Opera transmitted by the Ader arrangement of microphone transmitter and telephonic receiver by a series of cables laid below the streets of Paris through a distance of 2,700 metres.

We very much regret that a system of installation which we have always advocated, which might have been seen a few weeks ago illuminating the Boulevart des Italiens, and which was first placed there on the occasion of the illumination for the fêtes of the 14th of July, has now been discontinued, for it was an example of a very perfect method of lighting public streets, presenting as it did a marked contrast with the terribly light-losing method of placing the lights as adopted on the Thames Embankment in London. Over the Boulevart des Italiens a few weeks ago there were four high electric lights suspended over the centre of the roadway at a height of about 30 ft., being suspended from the centre of a cord stretched between two poles, one fixed against the kerbing on each side of the way. The illumination of the boulevart was perfect, and the effect very beautiful, while as the lamps were fitted with upper reflectors great economy of light was insured. The lamps were those of the Million type, having carbons 4 millimetres in diameter and 50 centimetres long, the two being disposed horizontally to one another, as in the De Mersanne regulator; the currents for these lamps were supplied by one of M. De Meritens magneto-electric machines.

At the north-west corner of the Tuileries Gardens abutting on the Place de la Concorde and Rue de Rivoli is a pavilion, which used to be known by the name of the "Jeu de Paume," or Tennis Court, and this is now lighted every night with De Mersanne lamps suspended upon poles, and deriving their currents from a Lontin machine working in a little shed within the gardens, but on the other hand, the electric lights on the corresponding corner of the Tuileries Gardens next the river, that is to say, in the Café d'Orangerie, the Jablochkoff system has for some time been discontinued. The Lontin lights at St. Lazare Station have also been removed.

In the Place du Carrousel, the great central court of the Louvre, there are fixed a number of high iron poles, each surmounted by an over-hanging bracket, which are intended to support the same number of De Mersanne lamps, which will be maintained in action by Lontin machines, but this installation is not yet complete.

One of the most novel of the applications of electricity to commercial purposes which might have been seen in the streets of Paris a week or two ago was an advertising cart resembling a green house on wheels, or still more like a glass bathing-machine, the glass sides of which were transparent advertisements, similar to those in the kiosques on the Boulevarts. Within this transparent house is a powerful electric light, the current from which is derived from a set of Faure batteries, which having been once charged by a Gramme machine are capable of maintaining a steady light for several hours, and this cart, driven along the principal thoroughfares of the city, naturally becomes an object of special observation, and is an instance of modern enterprise in turning the newest scientific discoveries to commercial account.

As the object of this notice is to refer to those electric installations which may be seen in the streets of Paris *outside* the Electrical Exhibition, it hardly comes within its province to mention things that are virtually exhibits at that Exhibition. At the same time we cannot pass over in silence the two powerful maxim lights which are fixed over the principal entrance of the Palais de l'Industrie, each within a large optical projector by which its concentrated beams can be directed in any required direction. In their normal position these beams are directed the one on the Arc de l'Etoile and the other on the Luxor obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, illuminating both as if by daylight, but occasionally during the evening the beams are short over different parts of the city, producing in the sky a splendid effect, each like the tail of a gigantic comet, and illuminating with great beauty such objects as trees or buildings which may chance to lie in its path. At the principal entrance and outside the Exhibition there is set of very fine Siemens arc lights which can be seen from a great distance off, and in front of the same entrance and standing in the middle of the road there is a fine electric arc light which is, we believe, maintained in a Serrin regulator by the current from a De Meritens machine.

In concluding this notice of electrical applications which can be seen by any one traversing the public thoroughfares of Paris, we need only mention the electric tramway of Messrs. Siemens Brothers, which is now regularly working between the Place de la Concorde and the Palais de l'Industrie, and which runs at an astonishing speed, making a very large number of journeys per day, each time being crowded, both inside and out with passengers, who can thus for a payment of 2½d. make use of one of the newest and most important applications of electric science that the present Electrical Exhibition will inaugurate. The path of this tramway, as well as the station in the Place de la Concorde, is illuminated with Siemens lamps, working in connexion with alternating-current machines driven within the building.—*Engineering*.

FASHIONABLE DRESS.

AN interesting ceremony took place recently at the convent of the *Dames de la Retraite*, when the Countess Giulia Macchi took the veil. This lady is sister of Count Macchi, Leo XIII.'s *Maitre-de-chamber*, and the event attracted a large number of the highest social class. The toilettes were almost all mourning or half-mourning, and were severely elaborate. Minds habituated to the study of millinery will find no contradiction in the phrase. A picture entitled *Une prise de voile aux Carmelites*, which was exhibited at the Exposition of 1880, might almost serve as a portrait of the youthful novice, in her white satin dress covered with a long veil. Nearly all the dresses were made with a long train, this dignified style being consonant with the nature of the sacred religious ceremonial, at which a short walking dress would have appeared pert and out of place. One tall and beautiful woman, a little past her first youth, wore a splendid dress of pansy-coloured satin, embroidered with jet and opening over a pleated tablier striped violet and white. The bodice embroidered on the collar and sleeves was covered a black lace fichu. The lace bonnet was covered with pansies in various tints of purple and mauve.

Another dress was in Lyons moire, with pointed bodice and black paniers with appliqué in old Venice point, raised over a flounced skirt embroidered in white silk. The large "Silvia" hat of white rice straw was edged and trimmed with black velvet, with the addition of a long wreath of Persian lilac.

A young girl wore lilac surah, the skirt arranged in large gathered puffs, separated by rows of large amethyst-coloured beads. The gathered bodice was partly concealed under a lace cape edged with lilac velvet. A dog-collar of beads similar to those on the dress, confined a crepe-lisse ruching round the neck.

An old lady wore a most tasteful dress of silver-grey satin made with the greatest simplicity and utterly free from trimming of every kind. The satin fell in soft uninterrupted folds to the ground. The bodice was supplemented by a fichu of lovely old point de Bruges. The bonnet was of grey chip, with silvery grey ostrich feathers and strings of old point de Bruges. The lady's snow-white hair was a shade or two lighter than the grey of the dress, and the whole effect was most harmonious.

Another old lady wore a dress of Chantilly lace over black satin, with a Watteau mantle and long train of satin trimmed with lace. Her bonnet was also made of lace with a bouquet of iris blossoms.

A young girl wore a simple dress of Parisian stuff with a grey velvet jacket fastened with black buttons. The lowest flounce of the skirt was ornamented with drooping loops of black ribbon velvet, about two inches and a-half apart, placed over it. The hat was of black velvet of a very picturesque, large shape, trimmed with a beautiful grey ostrich feather.

Grey is a very fashionable colour, though for winter wear it will be superseded by the still very popular dark, rich brown. This latter colour combines delightfully with very dark red, and I have seen several costumes lately in which this combination has been most successfully carried out. The red must be in small quantities. If too obtrusive, it spoils the effect. A brown serge dress, of the soft kind which resembles cloth, had the three deep flounces trimmed with alternate rows of bright and dark red silk braid. The short, tight tunic was looped into place at the back with folds of silk in these colours. The collar and cuffs were trimmed with braid similar to that on the skirt, and the crown of the capote bonnet was made of silk similar to that already described, the brim consisting of gathered brown velvet.

A beautiful dinner dress worn at a country house the other evening, was made of cream-coloured silk over an apron of claret-coloured velvet. The silk was trimmed slightly at the back and edged with a thick balageuse of the softest possible cream-coloured lace. The front was exceedingly pretty. Long pieces of the cream-coloured silk edged with chenille fringe of the same tint, were brought forward and tied in graceful bows over the claret velvet petticoat. The bodice was of cream-coloured silk over a waistcoat of claret-velvet, the centre of which was trimmed with a jabot of beautiful old lace. Rubies and pearls were the jewels worn with this dress, the principal beauty of which lay in the graceful arrangement which it is difficult to describe, and in the exquisite softness of the texture of the silk.

Another handsome dinner dress was of myrtle green velvet and satin of the same shade. The edge of the skirt was cut out in square tabs, which fell over masses of soft lace. Gathered satin formed the front of the bodice ending just below the waist, in a deep flounce of white lace which hung nearly to the knees in graceful folds. The bodice was cut in a small square, filled in with ostrich feathers laid thickly on a foundation of soft muslin. This was a very becoming arrangement, and was continued round the neck, rising almost to the ears. At first, I supposed it to be swans' down, but a closer proximity to the wearer showed it to be softly curled broad-fronded feathers.

Spanish lace appears to be rather going out of fashion at present. Such cheap imitations of it came into the market as to render it rather common. Spanish blond is used for trimmings and for flounces, also for the soft and becoming wraps that serve as a protection against cold winds on entering or leaving one's carriage while in evening dress. The prettiest way of wearing these is in the Mantilla style. For this, the lace must be gathered up in the hand at the distance of about a quarter of a yard from one of the corners, and firmly sewed so that the point falls forward upon the hair while the sides retreat behind the ear. The rest of the lace falls at the back and is drawn forward to the front, where it is fastened under the left ear by a rose or bunch of smaller flowers. A buuch of similar blossoms is placed where the lace is sewn together.

The Mantilla bonnet never quite goes out of fashion, so coquettishly becoming is it. Old ladies can wear it with lilac flowers and find it comfortably warm over the ears and round the neck. Grey hair looks well under it, whether the bonnet is made of black lace or white.

Felt, feathers, chenille and shaded plush are the favourite materials and trimmings for winter bonnets. Strings may be worn wide or narrow, short or long. Ribbon plush with a satin back is much used for these. Some of the bonnet shapes are most eccentric. One I have lately seen recalls the old gipsy bonnet of many years ago, with its wide poke brim and curious convolutions at the sides and back. The one I saw was in rifle green felt with a conspicuous trimming of scarlet and gold ribbon with feathers of the same colours. Pheasant and partridge plumage were in demand as usual during the sporting season, but for real winter, dark leaves, berries and chenille will be the favourite trimmings.

—*Life*.

ALLEGRA.

A MARKET DAY IN HOLLAND.

WHEN your bed-room happens to be on the ground floor, and its partially open window commands a view of the cosy, comfortable, and stable that are attached to the house, good-bye to sleep as soon as day has dawned, especially on a market morning. "Yon" and the female domestic whose front name rhymes with wheat-ear (ask me not to spell it), begin a clinking duet with their sabots upon the pavement which lasts, without intermission, until breakfast. The snowy-capped young person meanwhile chattering in a shrill treble "nineteen to the dozen." "Yon" is not loquacious but—she! Well, for that matter incontinent garrulity is a malady which prevails to an appalling extent amongst the domestic Dutch, and the young person whose name rhymes with wheat-ear is no exception to the rule. The day is an hour old when Yon disappears from the scene. He is doing up, that is to say, rubbing down the horses, and, can it be believed? he does not effervesce! As his female companion in servitude continues her sabot dance and talk it would be absurd to address oneself again to slumber; therefore, here goes for a courageous look-out. The morning is misty, in Yon's opinion the sure sign of a fine day, and the road to the city is already occupied by horse and foot on their way to market. The dogs have been yoked to their carts cruelly early, it seems to me, but they do not seem to mind it a bit. Even that pair attached to a vehicle, upon which sits the owner, a youth of eighteen years or so, and probably eleven stone if he is an ounce, trot along as though they enjoyed the exercise. As for the milk-cart, an ingenious arrangement of barrels upon wheels, and the bread cart, the shape of which may be described as coffin-y, each of which vehicles is drawn by dogs lightly assisted by the countryman, they trot along with such apparent ease one is inclined to ask oneself the question, is dog labour cruel after all? The difficulty, of course, would be to obtain Fido's opinion on the subject. Breakfast, consisting of new-laid eggs (boiled under your very nose in a kettle that is kept heated by means of a bed of glowing turf, in a brass pail), delicious cakes and butter, etcetera, at an end (not speedily I may say), and we drive to market. By this time the tram-cars are on the road and the military operating. In the cars might be observed, as the reporter would say, a number of elaborate head dresses, which at once betrayed the taste and wealth of the respective owners. The difficulty with which your true Dutchwoman, who is not city-bred, is for ever struggling to overcome is how to get enough ornament metallic and textile, built up and attached to her head. As one gazes with awe at the gold plates which adorn her brow, the gold corkscrews that spring forth defiantly from her temples like horns, the gold earings, ample in size if filagreeish in design, one wonders, without giving a glance at the precious metals that are attached to other portions, of her upper structure, why, oh why, were nose-rings never the wear in the land of dykes and dams? The most Corinthian of Dutchwomen are not content with caps of snowy lace and a plentiful display of the precious metal, but place on the top of their caps a hat or bonnet, which, besides being of fearful and wonderful make, has the effect of adding quite a cubit to the wearer's stature. The military, well, more than ever one is convinced that until a new regulation is issued with reference to the fit of the galligaskins of the troops, the Dutch army must be regarded as comic.

The road to the Utrecht this pleasant market morning is in itself refreshingly interesting to eyes used to a crowds and turmoil of London streets. Here is a wagon drawn by a couple of long-tailed, drooping-quartered, narrow chestnuts, whose home is in Germany. The owner is a dealer in tinware. A cart, laden many feet high with brushwood is followed by another vehicle whose cargo consists of bundles of dried tobacco stalks. We are too late to see any of the live stock. That went to market hours ago.

Your Dutch boy, when he is not poring over those paper-covered school books of his very much resembles Artemus Ward's Kangaroo. At any rate in respect of horses, he is a most "mischievous young cuss," as every Jehu, especially every English Jehu, who has dealings with him would aver. It is an abiding sorrow to Thomas Allen, coachman, formerly of the county of Norfolk, but now, and for the past, twenty years' resident in the province of Utrecht, that he cannot lay a frequent whip across the young rascals' backs! The chief delight of the Dutch boy would appear to be to stand in the middle of a narrow street and yell himself hoarse in order that the may drive you and the nag you are engineering frantic. "But, lor blesh you, sir, in this country a poacher only gets seven days, so what can you expect?" What, indeed. Has George Washington Moore ever performed out of London? To come to the point—Did he ever perform a solo on the bones in Utrecht? If his answer be in the negative there is nothing left but to marvel greatly that the Dutch boys should be such proficients on the bones without the aid of the unapproachable G. W. M. Young Dutch "cornermen" abound, especially on this market day, to the continual disgust of the horses who do not appreciate solos on the bones.

The fish market is, of course, contiguous to one of the canals. Here, as in "the Gate of Billing, which does not lead to cooing," the aid of the auctioneer is sought to distribute the fish. Judging from the show to-day I should opine that a various fish diet is not one of Utrecht's strong points. Shrimps and flounders, alternate with flounders and shrimps, and then follow, as one may say, whole streets of flounders. These be small—the fish not the streets—and would in England be dubbed dabs. The shrimps are alive and kicking. Later I discover the creature to be a kind of inferior prawn. He is boiled and "shelled" and sent home for luncheon minus his jacket, when he is not at all bad to take. About the market habits and customs of the city, which are closely akin to those of other cities in Europe, one need say little. It required no acquaintance with Dutch to testify to the fact that the language used by the jobbers in pigs and the dealers in cattle and horses was mostly strong, and sometimes bad. And they "strike a bargain," these same jobbers and dealers in the English manner, only oftener. Five minutes is a moderate length of time to occupy in hand-slapping if the matter in dispute between prospective buyer and seller be a lean sow, while twice that number of minutes can be comfortably occupied by each of the two "copers" who have "lowed" each other over a long-legged, ragged-coated colt that has just left its dam. There is a brisk trade done in weanlings of this description in Utrecht. Only the meek and lowly, which is reserved in, nearly, of every other description being spread out for sale in the streets. Of fruit there is not much variety, while the contrary is the case with the second-hand hardware and sartorial concerns in which the city is for a quack doctor, and, alas! the market is destitute of a Cheap Jack, but—this is indeed fortunate. I have discovered a Dutch auctioneer in his native lair!

Yes, and he would be a Cheap Jack of the conventional type if he dealt in a variety of articles instead of confining his attention to umbrellas. He is young and glib of tongue and skilful in the management of the machines he has for sale. As for the formula, he has got it word for word, just as we have it from the mouth of a professor of the art of the Dutch auctioneering at an English fair. With what an air he twists the Gamp! Behold him as he turns it inside out, demonstrating the while that the instrument is all the better for the operation. Hear him as he expatiates on the handle, ribs, springs, catch, and—silk. Well, the fabric is not exactly silk, but silky. He will not ask you ten, no, nor yet nine, in fact he has only a few left, but he is due in Rotterdam that evening—here he will tell you what he will do, etcetera, the first who hands him up (say) two shillings, shall have the umbrella. Sold again! All that pleasant afternoon, I treated myself to spells, save

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA,

Beg to submit a List of their JEWELLERY, suited for Presentation, which for beauty and finish eclipse anything of the kind ever before introduced in India :—

GOLD SHIRT STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS,
In Morocco case, containing
1 Collar Stud, 3 Shirt Studs, and pair Sleeve Links or Solitaires,
Plain or Chased,
from Rs. 38 to Rs. 65.

SHIRT STUDS,
Plain or Chased,
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 each,
Or with Corals, Pearls, Turquoises, Carbuncles, or Diamonds,
from Rs. 15 to Rs. 400.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain or Jewelled,
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15.

SLEEVE LINKS AND SOLITAIRES,
Plain or Jewelled,
from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60 per pair.

LADIES' GEM RINGS,
Gipsy, *Snake*, and *Half-hoop*,
with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Pearls, and Turquoises,
Rs. 8 to Rs. 420.

WEDDING RINGS,
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

KEEPER RINGS,
Beautifully Chased,
from Rs. 8 to Rs. 26.

BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS,
Plain, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 280.
With Carbuncles, Diamonds, Emeralds, or Pearls,
from Rs. 200 to Rs. 625.

BROOCH AND EARRINGS,
Plain, from Rs. 70 to 150.
With Diamonds, Pearls, and Turquoises,
from Rs. 80 to Rs. 250.

BRACELETS,
Plain, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 225.
With Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Turquoises, Opals, Carbuncles, &c.,
from Rs. 80 to Rs. 525.

BROOCHES,
Plain, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 75.
With Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, &c.,
from Rs. 45 to Rs. 150.

EARRINGS,
Plain, from Rs 18 to Rs. 22.
With Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, &c.,
from Rs. 31 to Rs. 65.
Studs—from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
Diamond Ear Studs—from Rs. 75 to Rs. 420.

LOCKETS,
Plain, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100.
Chased ,, 22 ,, 100.
With Pearls, Rubies, Opals or Diamonds,
from Rs. 45 to Rs. 625.

LOCKETS AND NECKLETS,
With Pearls, Rubies or Diamonds,
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 800.

NECKLETS,
Various patterns, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 340.

SCENT BOTTLES,
Of Blue, Red, White, and Green Glass, with Silver Tops,
Rs. 6 to Rs. 35.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS,
Bloodstone, Onyx, and other Stones,
from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.

SINGLE DIAMOND RINGS,
from Rs. 90 to Rs. 1,200.

SNAKE RINGS,
from Rs. 30 to Rs. 140.

SCARF RINGS,
from Rs. 16 to Rs. 45.

SCARF PINS,
With Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoises, &c.,
from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

PENCIL CASES,
in great variety, plain and chased,
from Rs. 25 to Rs. 55.

CHARMS,
Masonic—from Rs. 9 to Rs. 35.
Seals and *Trinkets*—from Rs. 7 to Rs. 55.

WATCH CHAINS
of every Pattern,
from Rs. 60 to Rs. 150

LADIES' WATCH CHAINS,
from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.

WATCH KEYS,
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 22.

(CHAINS OF ALL PATTERNS MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES.)

2, Rampart Row, Bombay. } **C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,** { 1, East Street, Poona.

GOLD WATCHES

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CHEAP, WHOLESALE from **Rs. 50.**

CHEAP, RETAIL to **Rs. 1,000.**

MR. E. CHARPIE begs to announce to his numerous Patrons, and the Public in general, that he has received a large Consignment of FIRST-CLASS GOLD WATCHES OF 50 DIFFERENT KINDS, which for QUALITY, SOLIDITY OF CONSTRUCTION, ARTISTICALLY FINISHED, and ACCURACY IN TIME-KEEPING CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

PRICE LIST giving full particulars sent free on application.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCHMAKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GOLD WATCHES,

BOMBAY. MEADOW STREET, **BOMBAY.**

NOW READY.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"

AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BY THE LATE

GEORGE-ABERIGH MACKAY,

UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME

OF

OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

306 pages ; Demy 8vo. ; Cloth-bound.

Price Rs. 2-8.

COPIES CAN BE HAD AT

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,

AND

COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN

OF THE

BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S QUOTATIONS

FOR

BISCUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

	Credit. Rs. a.	Cash. Rs. a.
*One Star, qts.	26 0	25 0
*One ,, Flasks, per case of 2 dozen	28 0	27 0
*One ,, Half-flasks, per case of 4 dozen	30 0	29 0
*One ,, Crystal Vats, 2 galls.=1 dozen	34 0	33 0

BOUTELLEAU & CO.'S THREE-DAGGER COGNAC.

India brand	27 0	26 0
White label	25 0	24 0

COURVOISIER & CO.'S COGNAC.

One diamond	27 0	26 0
One ,, Belloive brand	22 0	21 0

TRICOCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

*One star, qts.	24 0	22 0

JEAN SIBADEY'S COGNAC.

*One star, qts.	20 0	19 8

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC.
PRINTERS OF POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE,
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE CROWN COLONIES.
PRINTERS OF BANK NOTES AND OTHER SECURITIES.

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO'S
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Is now ready, and is divided into the following Sections:—

A—Playing Cards, Bezique, Games, &c.
A A—Printed Books and Publications in general.
B—Cards, Cardboards, Drawing Boards, Railway Tickets, &c.
B B—Printed Cards, Christmas Cards, Menus, &c.
C—Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c.
D—Fancy Leather Goods of all kinds.
D D—Indelible and other Diaries and Calendars.
D S—Solid Leather Goods in great variety.
E—Albums, Scrap Books, Account Books, &c.
F—Stationers' Sundries, Fancy Goods, &c
G—Pens, Ink, and Drawing Materials.

This Catalogue is distributed gratis amongst large Buyers and Shippers.
FIRMS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR INDENTS THROUGH THEIR ACCUSTOMED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., BUNHILL ROW, LONDON.

Colt's Revolvers AND Shot Guns

COLT'S
NEW DOUBLE-BARREL
BREECH-LOADING
SPORTING GUNS

NOW READY. EACH GUN IS LONDON PROVED AND CAREFULLY TESTED BEFORE IT IS SENT OUT, AND ITS PERFORMANCE IS GUARANTEED.

COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS SUPPLIED TO H. M. War Department.
COLT'S SINGLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS ADOPTED BY the United States Government.
COLT'S DOUBLE-AGTION .380 CAL. REVOLVERS, FOR Travellers and House Protection.
COLT'S POCKET PISTOLS .380 & .410 CAL.
COLT'S DERINGERS FOR THE VEST POCKET. PRICE LIST Free.

COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,

A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus :—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c. : "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public ; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows :—

Agents in Chief,	Messrs. Willis Rodwell & Co., London.
BOMBAY	Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co.
CALCUTTA	,, Hinde, Allen & Co.
CAWNPORE	,, Cooper Allen & Co.
CALICUT	,, Pierce, Leslie & Co.
COCHIN	,, ,,
CEYLON	,, W. M. Smith & Co.
KURRACHE	,, A. McHinch & Co.
MADRAS	,, Shaw & Winch.
RANGOON	,, Halliday Brothers.
ADEN	,, Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers.

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.

Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BE WARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

C. DeVITREE & Co.

TEA PLANT.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.	From 20 lbs. and Upwards Rs. a. p.
Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf)	2 0 0	1 12 0
Pekoe (Extra Fine)	1 8 0	1 6 0
Imperial Mixture	1 8 0	1 6 0
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6 0	1 4 0
Family Mixture	1 0 0	0 14 0
Congou	0 12 0	0 11 0

All the foregoing Teas are selected from the best European Tea Plantations at the Himalayas, such as **Holta, Sunsal, Nassaw,** and can specially be recommended by us as completely **free from adulteration.** The one Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf) is the **finest** of Teas, and stands **unrivalled** for its aroma, strength, purity, and fine drinking qualities. We confidently assert that it is not procurable elsewhere, and one trial only will prove its superiority to all others.

C. DeVITREE & Co.,

20, KALBADEVI ROAD.

THE GREAT MEDICINE.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA OR BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the Professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintain HEALTH WITH PERFECT VIGOUR OF BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

DR. TURLEY—"I have found it act as a specific, in my experience and family, in the worst forms of Scarlet Fever, no other medicines being required."

DR. S. GIBBON (formerly Physician to the London Hospital)—"I have been in the habit of using it in private practice for many years. In hot climates it is of special value."

It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill, London, E.C.

PROOF CARRIES CONVICTION.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

What do the Authorities say ?—

'THE TIMES" says, "All pretences of Quacks about refining it, and making it palatable, are mere moonshine."

THOMAS W. S. LOCKE, Esq., "Can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil as of exceptional purity."

DR. W. DOMETT STONE says, "It is more palatable and far more efficacious."

DR. JOHN C. THOROGOOD says, "It is thoroughly trustworthy and pure."

DR. A. H. HASSELL, "It is remarkably free from unpleasant taste and odour."

"THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE" says, "Superior to any we have ever seen."

HORATIO STOKES, Esq., Gibraltar, "Finds it excellent."

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE says, "In every respect all that could be wished."

DR. GEORGE H. EYSTER, "I have used it extensively and seen the most marked and satisfactory results."

"THE HOMŒOPATHIC WORLD" : "It is an Oil of the very finest quality."

DR. C. HARKER "Obtained the most satisfactory results."

DR. CHARLES R. DRYSDALE, "Moller's is excellent."

DR. ABBOTTS, "Productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds."

DR. C. GIBSON pronounced "Moller's Cod Liver Oil to be the best extant."

"THE LANCET" says, "It is one of the purest we have ever met with."

DR. E. H. RUDDOCK, "Patients who could not take Oil on account of unpalatableness, experienced no difficulty whatever in taking 'Moller's.'"

J. J. PEARSON, Esq., L. S. A., &c., of Umballa, says, "I opened a bottle of your Oil the other day that had been Five years in the country (India), and it was perfectly fresh and good, whereas Newfoundland oil would have been positively disgusting in as many months."

FOURTEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION JURIES have pronounced it unequalled, and have awarded the Highest Honours.

CAN WE SAY MORE? YES! WE SAY TRY IT!

Sold *only* in capsuled bottles, by all Chemists and Storekeepers and Godowns.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs ; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body ; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance ; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma of Vital Power, all Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces, originating from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific ; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy ; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known ; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, since the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, the mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Are these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following Notice :—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners ; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England, THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA :—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co. ; Battigate & Co., Calcutta.
Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Espechaly, Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And all the leading Merchants in India and China.

Digitized by Google with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,175—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 [illegible] As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC [illegible] RENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-8.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

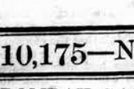
SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Mutlagarry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Vizagapore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 21st October, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th October, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 380	„ 240	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Napies	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, 1st Dec., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	20th Oct.
s. s. THARSIS	Marussig	2,204	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste (via Port Said)	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Corfu	375	295	143 0
To Fort Said	320	235	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. Lazarich, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN MACLEOD, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 15th October, 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September, 1881. Agents.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 22nd, 24th, and 25th October, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 8th September, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th Oct.
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. TEHERAN	2539	400	A. C. Loggin	10th „
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA	2999	450	M. de Horne	24th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 960	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 850	Rs. 900
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 800	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2203	400	W. R. Jordan	21st Oct.
VICTORIA	3116	600	R. Ashdown	11th Nov.
PERSIA	3300	600	S. J. Baker	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th October, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	19th Oct.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril.	2,300	300	19th Nov.
WESTOE HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	7th Dec.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	21st do.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of commission) at the usually charged rates by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS ON SALE
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
Treacher's Special Importation.
A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.
Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,
Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.
In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,
AN elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO and CIGARETTES.
SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes ..... Rs.	1 2
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, the celebrated "NINE ELMS" brand PORTLAND CEMENT, very strong and adhesive, in 400 lbs. casks. Price Rs. 9 per cask.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE,
SEASON 1881-82.
ENGAGEMENTS.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce the engagements of Miss ADA LESTER, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. J. S. HEWITT, Mr. J. TURNER, and Mr. L. WARD. Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

NOW READY.
XMAS. AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
THE LARGEST STOCK
AND
THE BEST SELECTION
IN
BOMBAY.
Price List sent on application.
COOPER & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1882.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
COOPER & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

S. S. SPEKE HALL.

THIS Steamer leaves the Dock at 7 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 19th instant, for sea.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ADIRONDACK, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. No claims will be admitted unless certified by the Captain.

SIR JAMES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain & Owners of the steamer Adirondack.
Bombay, 14th October, 1881.

CALICUT COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE LIST of this Company, for India, will be CLOSED on the 31st instant.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 15th October, 1881. Secretaries.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 22nd, 24th, and 25th October, for the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 29th September, 1881.

PATENT ANTI-LITHON BOILER COMPOSITION for the total prevention of incrustation and corrosion in Marine Locomotive, and Stationary Steam Boilers, manufactured by the Anti-Lithon Composition Company, Limited, Bristol.

This composition is used in Government Factories at Woolwich, &c., and by Spinning, Weaving, and Saw Mills, Breweries, Foundries, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

The cost per month is more than saved the first week in fuel.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to
DEWAR Co.,
30, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Sole Agents for India.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1881, at half-past 2 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Account for the period ending 30th June, 1881.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of their retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th October, 1881.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
PETITION for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of KISSONRAM RAMRUTTON, of Bombay Hindoo, deceased.

NANIBAI, widow of the above-named deceased, the executrix according to the tenor of the Will ..... Petitioner.

TAKE Notice that the abovenamed Petitioner has APPLIED to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, for a GRANT to her of PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased. All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed that they may see the proceedings before the grant issues.—Dated this 11th day of October, 1881.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Petitioner's Attorney.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1881, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1881.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to 1st November, 1881, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) S. & W. Co., Ld.,
J. S. KEAY, Secy., Treas., and Agent,
By JOHN FLEMING & Co., his Attorneys.
31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 14, 1881.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our knowledge that some dealers in the SO-CALLED MANGALORE TILES have been misrepresenting that they also sell BASEL MISSION TILES. We hereby give notice that the Tiles manufactured by us are sold only by Messrs. WARDEN & Co., 35, Meadow Street, Fort, who are our Sole Agents for Bombay, and that any other person or persons pretending to deal in our MISSION TILES will be prosecuted.

MERCANTILE MISSION BRANCH,
MANGALORE.
Mangalore, 24th September, 1881.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

Stamps on Annual Policies paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for	
1862	£300,000
1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life funds now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIS PANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade-mark.
J. AND E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by many eminent Physicians.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Is supplied to regards of eighty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Cooperative Societies.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,

AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE
WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. ROSE & CO., AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE,
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the New Congelator can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Upcountry Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water a 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete	Net cash Rs. 190.
Ditto. ditto. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete	Net cash Rs. 275.

Messrs. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation ..... Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES
FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

(S. ROSE & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these machines.)

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it is now be pronounced perfect in every respect.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c.	Rs. 175 0
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation	„ 250 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized iron Bucket for waste, with Tap	Rs. 80 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining	„ 100 0
RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling	Rs. 20 to Rs. 25

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—Detached BUNGALOW available for a married couple or two bachelors.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN.

ON VIEW, at SOUNDY and Co.'s Show Rooms, a very nice AMERICAN ORGAN, almost new.

WANTED, sound HACK for district work, up to 11 st. Apply to "ENDYMION," Nasik Post Office.

WANTED, by a bachelor, two or three COOL ROOMS in the Fort, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "W. A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIA-RUBBER STAMP COMPANY, 28, Meadow Street.—STAMPS of all descriptions, 35 per cent. CHEAPER than any other maker.

LOST, a little white BITCH, from the Bungalow of Mr. D. N. Parakh, Girgaum Back Road. Any one finding her will kindly inform Mr. PARAKH of it.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

A MUCCADUM desires to ADVANCE Rs. ONE LAKH to an English firm, having credit and connection abroad. Apply R. H. M., care of this office.

GLEN FALLOCH HIGHLAND WHISKY. Rs. 24 per dozen, guaranteed five years old, a fresh consignment, just arrived. WALLACE and Co.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar (The Cleeve).—Delightful situation. Charges moderate. The Proprietor has also several good Bungalows to let.

TO BE LET, furnished Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, for 24 months from [illegible]. Apply to Brigade Surgeon PARTRIDGE, Cumballa Hill.

THORPE & Co.—Ladies' Dressing Bags, elegantly fitted, Rs. 65 to Rs. 190.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

THORPE & Co.—Cork Mattresses, invaluable for the districts, 6 feet 2 in. by 2 ft. 5 in., Rs. 17.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

THORPE & Co.—Real Eider Down Quilts, 6 ft. by 6 ft., a great luxury, Rs. 25.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

THORPE & Co.—Just landed gentlemen's lavender KID GLOVES, Rs. 3, White Rs. 2 and 2-8.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

BOMBAY Purveying and General Provision Stores on the Cash system. Make all your purchases at the Cash Stores for ready money.

FRESH Fish, Oysters, Ice, Fruits and Vegetables supplied to up-country Residents for orders accompanied by a remittance.—W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

PASTRY Flour 1¾ anna, Sooji 1¾ anna per lb., Pottatoes Rs. 1-4 per basket of 28 lbs., Tea 12 annas, Coffee 7 annas, per lb., at the Provision Cash Stores.

FRESH Oilman-stores just received, also Bacon and Cheese on cut, at the Provision Cash Stores, opposite the Crawford Market.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 56 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

H. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD'S Amontillado Sherry, Rs. 24 per doz.; Vino de Puro, R

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14.

THE large increase in Discounts shown in the previous Bank of England return was, no doubt, due to the usual increase in trade bills at the beginning of the quarter, and, as was to be expected, a material decrease is shown in the return received this morning. Otherwise, however, the position of the Bank has not materially improved, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having only advanced from 30 to 32 per cent., whilst the Bullion has decreased by £600,000. In the open market rates appear to be the turn higher, the quotation for 4 months' paper being advanced ½ per cent.

Consols continue unaltered at 98⅞, and the Indian 3½ per cent. loan at 101, but French Rentes are ⅛ higher, and in Rupee Paper Fours are ¼ higher, whilst Fours-and-a-half are ¼ lower.

In the General Produce markets Coffee is partially 1s. per cwt. lower, Cocoanut-oil unchanged. Seeds are without change. Wheat firmer with an advance of 6d. per quarter in No. 2 Calcutta.

Piece-goods in Manchester are still reported quiet, but the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed strong for Americans, firm for Surat, the day's sales being estimated at 15,000 bales. In spot prices the only changes are a reduction of ⅛d. in Good Broach, and an advance of 1-16d. in G. F. Comptas; but both these figures may be taken as to a great extent nominal. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were unaltered at 11 9-16 cents, but January shipment was 15 points higher. The improvement in this respect as well as in the tone of the Liverpool market, is doubtless due to the scale of receipts at the American ports, which are unquestionably moderate; but looking to the other surroundings of the market, there can be no doubt that a few days of large figures would rapidly change the aspect of affairs. The fact is that at present even the best-informed people are in the dark as regards the ultimate out-turn of the American crop, and until something more certain is known, intermediate fluctuations are in no way indicative of the probable future course of prices.

The American receipts to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's Receipts	26,000	34,000	24,000
Six days' do.	154,000	171,000	142,000
Total since 1st Sept.	745,000	861,000	744,000

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver quoted 1-16d. per oz. lower in London, the market this morning opened with a quieter feeling, which has been maintained during the day. The banks have practically reduced their buying rates by 1-32d., and have declined drawing telegraphic so favourably as before; but neither in the case of buying nor selling has there been any business of importance done, and with the holidays approaching it seems not unlikely that we may be nearing a period of continued quietness. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 7-32 to ½d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 ½d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2·15	,,

On Calcutta we quote par for demand, 1 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day, although quiet, has been fairly steady. Fours we quote at Rs. 100¾; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 109¼.

SHARES continue quiet. In Banks there is no change to notice. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 890. In Press Companies the only movements to notice are an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussil and a decline of like extent in Apollo. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are generally quiet, with a tendency in favour of buyers; but Sassoon's are an exception with an advance of Rs. 50, and Bhownugger Mills with Rs. 10. Amongst Miscellaneous companies, Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 25 lower, Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Rs. 5, and Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Rs. 15 higher.

In COTTON large transactions are said to have been put through in the bazaar last night, one firm being credited with having bought 3,000 bales of New Omras for March delivery at Rs. 184 to Rs. 185 for Good Fair, and Rs. 202 for Good. For the latter Rs. 203 is even said to have been paid; but to-day, notwithstanding the firmer tone of the home advices, buyers decline to go on within Re. 1 of the top figures mentioned. In Old Cotton there has practically been nothing done for export, but the market at the moment is firm all round, and with any encouragement from home would advance.

SEEDS are quiet and unchanged. WHEAT is dull and partially as, 8 per candy lower in value. Supplies show a slight increase, and it appears that for some time past receipts have been considerably heavier than was generally believed, the Chamber of Commerce returns having been discovered to be incorrect.

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and we cannot quote any change in quotations.

PIECE-GOODS are practically at a standstill for the time being, and we do not look for anything of importance being done until after the Dewali.

COALS continue steady at unaltered values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	732½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£				
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	120
Chart'd Bank i. C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,030	28½	all	10½ do.	600
National Bk of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	103xd.
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ltd.	2,500	400	100	50	400
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	147
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	665
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	...	Rs. 50	1,005
Bhownuggur Mills ...	300	2,000	2,000	100	985
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 45	800xd
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	915
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	855
Empress S. & W. Co..	735	500	all	Rs.73-8	690
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	...	450
Golam Baba S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,130
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,125
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Bialloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,140
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	995
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p. s.	1,925
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	500	Rs. 40	580
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,505
Managon Spinning Co.	6,000	250	250	15 p. s.	300
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,255
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,115
New Great Bialloo	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,120
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	817½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	410
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,250
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,135
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	1010
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	Rs. 50	770xd

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Oct. 8, 1881.

Open 1,439½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,02,340	0	0
Merchandise	2,90,785	0	0
Electric Telegraph	1,274	0	0
Total Rs....	4,00,399	0	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,283½ miles ..... Total Rs.... 3,44,047 0 0

Increase 56,352 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer China, 1,036 tons, Captain S. F. Cole, will sail to-day for Jeddah via Aden, with a cargo of 2,500 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Bates and Co.

THE steamer Orchis, 1,138 tons, Captain T. W. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Suez (1st Oct.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steamer Alvah, 1,511 tons, Captain A. Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (14th Sept.), with a cargo of 2,500 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Bates and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (22th Sept.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. James Black, Chaplain H., Mr. Ruby, Mr. Morris, Mr. Hutson, and 42 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	Orchis (s).....	Mitchell	Suez, Oct. 1.
14	Baghdad (s)	Dougherty ..	Zanzibar, Sept. 24.
	Alvah (s).....	Dougherty ..	Liverpool, Sept. 14.
	Adirondack (s)....	Watson	Liverpool, Sept. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
14	Calcutta (s)	Philipp.....	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Lady Octavia	Johnston....	London.

The steamer China, to Jeddah via Aden, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Baghdad to Zanzibar, &c., was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVAL.

12 Kerbella (s) .... Bombay.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

11 Camorta(s)..... ..... Calcutta.
12 Palm (s) .... Calcutta.
Himalaya (s)..... ..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 14.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet (s)—10 cases gilt papers, L. Naraen and Co; 80 boxes bar silver (its. 2,71,173), the C. M. Bank; 7 cases types, H. J. Buxey and Co; 24 bales printing paper, the *Times of India*.

Lady Octavia—200 casks cement, Tyebjee and Co; 50 casks cement, Tyebally Moola Tazkhan.

Breton Hall (s)—15 packages paper, Volkart Brothers; 13 bales printing paper, the *Times of India*; 5 cases dyeing materials, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 2 cases gold thread, Knoop & Co; 20 bales straw boards, 66 bales printing paper, 3 cases printing materials and 9 cases printed books, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 50 packages empty sodawater bottles, L. Sallemanjee; 16 cases wine, 25 cases claret, and 20 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 25 cases oilmanatores, Abdool Curim Ahmed; 35 cases matches, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 9 cases glassware, Soomar Veera; 151 casks beer, B. Robinson and Co.

Portia—40 cases matches, Kaderbhoy Currimbhoy; 62 cases glassware, M. P. Writer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—165 cwts coir yarn, Geewandass Lucknedass; 61 cwts jawar and 2,385 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 90 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 20 bales wool, Peelsonull Chimondass; 50 bales wool, Dayal Bhimjee; 42 bales wool, Peyarjee Khan Mahamed.

Clan Macleod (s), 1,200 cwts wheat, Mogjee Pudomsey; 6,752 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Bhojraj Nurpall; 200 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Britten Hall (s)—31 packages ganja powder, Gunnee Hassum; 852 cwts gum, Ally Mahamed Hassum; 68 cwts Colombo roots and 224 cwts fishmaws, Ladhabhoy Far Mahamed; 450 cwts coir yarn and 6 cases cardamons, Haiee Meeth Cassum; 220 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Amerbund; 94 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Abdoola Moosa; 85 cwts matter of pearl shells, Hyjee Fazul Khakey; 90 cwts mother-o-pearl shells, 139 packages tea and 91 packages cloves stans, Dattoobhoy Doosa; 6 bales hides, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy; 14 bales hides Valjee Hassonjee; 6 bales hides, Cassam Rowjee; 11 bales hides and skins, Mahawred Corjee; 323 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Kajeebhoy Laljee; 95 cwts gum, Sally Mahawed Goolam Hoosein; 66½ cwts gum, Sa Brothers and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Labham (s)—1,998½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara (s)—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy.

FOR VENICE.

Bokhara (s)—100 bales cotton L. Singer and Co: 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda (s)—200 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13.

James, Surg., to rejoin, to Surat.

OCTOBER 13.

James, Lieut., R. L. Regt., on duty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 14.

Dalal, Surg., on duty, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 12.)

Mr. J. Grose, Collr. of Nellore, privilege leave for one month.

Mr. C. J. Knox, Actg. Collr. of Kistna, furlough for one year, on medical certificate.

Mr. H. S. Thomas, Second Member, Board of Revenue, to act as First Member during the employment of the Hon. H. E. Sullivan on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Dowdeswell, to continue to act as Second Member, Board of Revenue.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, to continue to act as Third Member, Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Horsley as Actg. Second Member. The above appointments will have effect from the date of Mr. G. F. Langley's giving over charge to Mr. Thomas.

Mr. W. D. Horsley, Actg. Second Member of the Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Dept.

Mr. D. Buick, to act as Collr., Dist. Magte., and Agent, Salem, during the employment of Mr. E. F. Webster on other duty or until further orders, to join on being relieved by Mr. Woodroffe.

Mr. C. D. Maclean, to act as Collr. and Dist. Magte, Nellore, during the absence of Mr. Grose on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. V. A. Brodie, to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magte. of Malabar during the absence of Mr. J. Lee-Warner, on leave, or until further orders.

The Most Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India has permitted Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, of the Mad. C. S., and Mr. J. G. Fullerton, of the Madras Police, to return to duty, the former within the period of his leave.

The following promotions are made in the Engr. Estab. of the P. W. D. :—

Col. W. Christie. R. E., Supdg. Engr., 3rd Class, to be Supdg. Engr., 2nd Class from 1st Oct., permanent.

Mr. J. W. Rundall, M. I. C. E., Ex. Engr. 1st Grade, to be Supdg. Engr. 3rd Class, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Capt. D. McNeil Campbell, R. E., Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 2nd Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Mr. J. Hannan, Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 2nd Grade, from 4th Oct., permanent.

Mr. W. Hughes, Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Mr. J. C. Larminie, Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Mr. J. M. Bell, Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Capt. A. W. Smart, R. E., Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Capt. C. C. Rawson, R. E., Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, to be Ex.Engr. 3rd Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Mr. J. Grimes, Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Lieut. C. B. Henderson, R. E., Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Mr. A. Carless, Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Eng. 1st Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Mr. C. H. B. Burlton, Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Mr. A. G. Maclet, Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, to be Asst.Engr. 1st Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Mr. G. B. Lambert, Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Pilloy N. Ruthnasahapathy, B. C. E., Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, from Oct., permanent.

Major J. Pennycuick, R.E., Ex.Engr. 1st Grade, to be Supdg. Engr. 3rd Class, from 1st Oct., temporary.

Capt. C. V. Boddy, R. E., Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, from 1st Oct., temporary.

Lieut. L. Langley, R. E., Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, from 1st Oct., temporary.

Lieut. F. J. Romilly, R. E., Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, from 1st Oct., temporary.

Lieut. W. L. C. Raddeley, R. E., Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, from 1st Oct., temporary.

Mr. W. B. de Winton, Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, from 1st Oct., temporary.

Mr. C. Vincent, Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, from 1st Oct., temporary.

Mr. A. H. Garrett, Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, from 1st Oct., temporary.

Lieut. and Depy. Asst. Comsy. W. C. S. West, Asst. Engr. 3rd Grade, to be Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

Lieut. and Depy. Asst. Comsy. D. Falvey, Asst. Engr. 3rd Grade, to be Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, from 1st Oct., permanent.

The following transfers and postings are ordered at the public expense.

Lieut.-Col. J. Beatty, R. E., Supdg. Engr., 1st Class, Supdg. Engr., III circle, to Supdg. Engr. VI Circle.

Lieut-Col. H. L. Prendergast, R. E., Supdg. Engr. 2nd Class, from Supdg. Engr., I Circle, to Supdg. Engr. V Circle.

Major H. R. Mead, R. E., Supdg Engr., 3rd Class, from Supdg. Engr, II Circle, to Supdg. Engr, IV Circle.

Mr. J. W. Rundall, Supdg. Engr, III Class, from Supdt. of Works, Kistna, to Supdg. Engr., II Circle.

Major J. Pennycuick, R. E., Supdg. Engr. III Class (Temporary Rank), from Deputy Chief Engr. and Under Secy. to Govt. P. W. D., to Supdg. Engr, III Circle.

Lieut-Col J. N. Hunter, R. E., Ex. Engr. 1st Grade from Cuddapah Divn., on return from furlough.

Major H. Smalley, R. E., Ex. Engr. 1st grade, to Chingleput Divn., on return from furlough.

Mr. G. F. Walch, Ex. Engr. 2nd Grade from Supdt. of Works, Godavari to charge of I Circle.

Major A. T Fraser, R. E., Ex. Engr. 2nd Grade, from Office of Consulting Architect to West Coast Divn.

Mr. E. H. Pring, Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade, from West Coast Divn. to Ganjam Divn.

Major R. E., Morris, R. E., Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade, to Kurnool Divn, on return from furlough.

Lieut. C. V. Boddy, R. E., Ex. Engr. 4th Grade (Temporary Rank), from Kistna Eastern Divn. to Bellary Divn.

Mr. C. Vincent, Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, (Temporary Rank), from Asst. Chief Engr. and Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. Irrigation Branch, to D. Project Divn.

Mr. A. H. Garrett, Ex. Engr. 4th Grade (Temporary Rank,) from Kistna Western Divn. to C. Project Divn.

Capt. W. Jackson, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, from Cuddapah to Kurnool Divn. Offg. Ex. Engr.

Mr. J. C. Johnston, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, from Timevelly Divn. to. Mad. Divn. to be Offg. Ex. Engr.

Mr. H. S. Taylor, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Godavari Eastern Divn. to Cuddapah Divn. to be Offg. Ex. Engr.

Mr. A. S. Russell, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to Nellore Divn. on return from furlough.

Mr. W. Jopp, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, from Vizagapatam Divn. to Ganjam Divn.

Mr. E. E. Clerk, Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, from Godavari to Vizagapatam Divn.

Mr. S. D. Pears, Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, from Kistna, to Kurnool Divn.

Lieut.-Col. R. Thompson, R. E., Ex. Engr. 1st Grade, from special duty Office of Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., to Acting Depy. Chief Engr. and Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D.

Lieut. F. J. Romilly, R. E., Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, (Temporary Rank), from special duty, Office of Chief Engr. for Irrigation, to B. Project Divn.

Mr. F. J. Wilson, Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, is granted Examination leave for two months, from 26th Oct.

Mr. W. C. de Morgan., Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, is granted Examination leave for three months, from 12th Oct.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following movements are ordered :—

British Cavalry.—12th Lancers from Secunderabad to Bangalore, 14th Hussars from Bangalore to Secunderabad.

Native Infantry.—35th Regt. from Banda and Nowgong to Madras.

The undermenioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the 6th Oct. subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt-Col.) C. M. Hailes, S. C., an ordinary pension, of £456 5s. with a capitalized annuity of £4,900 to be paid in England.

Surg. J. Maitland, M.B., M. C., Indian Medl. Dept., 28th Regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Principal Medical Storekeeper, Mad., during the absence and on the responsibility of Surgn-Major Pearse, who is granted ninety days' privilege leave from date of departure.

Sub-Condr. H. Rourke, of the Ordnance Dept., is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for two years, from the date of embarkation, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Bombay.

Sub-Condr. J. Ascott, of the Comst. Dept., to be Acting Condr., vice Norris on leave (m.c.) in India, dated 28th July.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.". "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

GRAEFENBERG

MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay :

B. S. MADON & Co.

NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Oct.	15th	7h. 17·3m. a.m.
New Moon	,,	23rd	7h. 22·4m. a.m.
First Quarter.....	,,	30th	9h. 38·4m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 15	.....	5	56 5	36	38m	5	5a
				4	44 a	10	52 a
Sun. 16	18th Sunday aft. Trinity	5	56 5	33	50 a	1	22 a
				5	06m	1	22 a
				6	31 a		—
Mon 17	.....	5	56 5	34	7 11m	0	31m
				7	57 a	2	7 a
Tu. 18	.....	5	57 5	34	7 59m	1	38m
				8	45 a	2	31 a
Wed 19	.....	5	57 5	33	8 38m	2	24m
				9	2l a	2	58 a
Thr. 20	.....	5	57 5	32	9 14m	3	2m
				9	59 a	3	25 a
Fri. 21	.....	5	58 5	32	9 49m	3	39m
				10	31 a	3	50 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FOX—October 13th, at Clifton, near Bristol, the wife of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., of Bombay, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

D'ESPERANCE—October 9th, at Bombay, Mrs. A. D'Esperance, the wife of J. D'Esperance, Superintendent, School of Art, Bhuli, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—October 10th, at Ghazipur, the wife of W. Clarke, Deputy Collector, of a daughter.

GILMORE—October 11th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. W. N. Gilmore, D. P. W., of a daughter.

LENEHAN—October 8th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. J. J. Lenehan, Accountant Office of Accountant-General, Public Works Department, of a daughter.

PORTER—October 10th, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain A. R. Porter, 28th P. N. I., of a son.

SHIRREFF—October 10th, at Lahore, the wife of the Rev. F. A. P. Shirreff, M. A., of a son.

DEATH.

KRAUSS—October 1st, at Rangoon, Mary Hamilton Nisbet, the beloved wife of Henry Krauss of Rangoon, second daughter of the late Major M. W. Perreau, H. E. I. C. S.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1881.

As has been long expected, the policy of withdrawing wholly from Afghanistan is to be carried out in its entirety, and Chaman and the Pishin Valley are to be forthwith evacuated. The bulk of the troops return to India immediately, a brigade remaining in garrison in Quetta. Thus matters revert to the position in which they stood three years ago, when Shere Ali was at Kabul and Lord Lytton at Simla. Many things have happened in the interval, and many illusions have been dissipated on both sides. The Afghans have learned the hollowness of the Russian promises of support which lured Shere Ali to his ruin. They have also seen how impossible it is for their best-trained regiments to save their country from being overrun by the British whenever the latter take the field against them. Even the accident of Maiwand will not encourage them to believe that they can stand before a force launched against them from India. On the other hand, Lord Lytton and the forward school have been taught that campaigns in Afghanistan cannot be paid for out of the surplus of the year's Budget. Surpluses, under the strain of war, are apt to become transformed into very startling deficits. They have also learned that to bring the sovereign of such a State as Afghanistan to reason, and compel him to sign a satisfactory treaty, by no means rounds off the transaction, as it would do in well-regulated countries. No sooner is the royal signature obtained than the royal authority disappears, the prince is regarded as sold to the foreigner, and the aggressive Power stands face to face with an implacable population, whose turbulence may or may not be cowed by wholesale military executions and incessant razzias provoking incessant reprisals. If the French had taken to heart the lesson of our two Afghan wars, very probably they would have abstained from forcing the Bey of Tunis to sign the cut-and-dry treaty which was drawn up while Marshal MacMahon was in office, and was presented for signature when M. Grévy had succeeded to the Presidential chair. Anyhow the net result to India of the second Afghan war has been the loss of some twenty millions of money and some hundreds of valuable lives. There remains to us now the recollection of General Roberts' brilliant march from Kabul to Kandahar, which redeemed the disgrace that befel a badly-handled brigade at Maiwand. This and a good deal of valuable experience is all we have to show for our money.

As we have said, a single brigade will be left at Quetta, which will now be our most advanced point beyond the old and "unscientific frontier." How strange and out of date the phrase about the "scientific frontier" appears in these days! We do not ourselves attach any particular importance to the withdrawal from Southern Afghanistan, for it was never a part of Lord Beaconsfield's original plan to annex any fragment of Afghanistan to the Indian Empire. Colonel Malleson, and others who fought so vigorously for the retention of Kandahar and Southern Afghanistan generally, completely misunderstood the real nature of Lord Beaconsfield's grand conception. That statesman desired to restrain Russia by a barrier of the Mahomedan States —of which, in his view, India is the chief— leagued together for the purposes of a common defence. Three States were to come formally and distinctly under the protectorate of the British Empire—Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan. The protectorate of Asiatic Turkey was made the subject of a formal convention entered into between the Sultan and the British Government. Negotiations were entered into with the Shah of Persia, with the view of establishing British protectorate in that quarter also, in return for securing the integrity of the Persian dominions. The protectorate of Afghanistan would have completed the belt of confederated States, and there is no reason to doubt that Shere Ali was originally better disposed than either the Sultan or the Shah to place himself under the protection of the British Empire as the only certain means of saving himself from the fate of the Central Asian khanates. He himself had proposed such an arrangement at a former period, but the proposal was unfortunately rejected. He had in consequence grown cool towards the British Government, but not hostile; and had he been approached with ordinary skill when the Cabinet of Lord Beaconsfield desired to enter into closer relations with Afghanistan, the feeling of coldness would have given way, and the British protectorate would have been established without the firing of a gun. But the affair was muddled from first to last, and the attitude assumed by the Government of India terrified the Amir and caused him to fling himself into the arms of the Russians, who treacherously fed him with promises of support which there was no intention of fulfilling. By the grossest blundering we forced a war upon the very man whose coldness towards us arose from the fact that we had somewhat contumeliously rejected his proferred alliance. The endeavour to establish the vassalage of Afghanistan by war was needless, and it has failed; but the annexation of Afghanistan or of any part of it formed no part of the original design. The "scientific" frontier was an afterthought. It now disappears into history.

Shall we give up Quetta as well as Chaman and the Pishin Valley? It appears that there is by no means a general feeling amongst the garrison of Quetta in favour of the retention of that place. Indeed, to say the truth, every one there hates it. The general wish is to see the troops withdrawn to Jacobabad. There is great sickness, and a good deal of mortality. The matter is deserving, no doubt, of close and dispassionate investigation. The expenditure consequent upon holding Quetta is heavy, especially in commissariat and transport. Heavy prices have to be paid for the rations of troops and followers, for heavy prices have to be paid for everything. It is said that the cost of every company is three times what it would be in India. An enormous Commissariat establishment has to be kept up, and the Transport department also costs a good deal. In return for all this what is gained by occupying Quetta? This is the question that is asked in Quetta itself, and it is certainly one which requires a well-considered answer. For our part, we are strongly averse from withdrawing from Quetta, unless it be proved that the case for withdrawal is unanswerable, which we do not think it is. It cannot be said that we are present in Quetta as aggressors, or that the people of the country resent our being there. The Khan of Khelat is very glad to receive a handsome allowance from us, and the Parsee and Borah merchants who have shops at Quetta contribute, besides, to his revenues. The Beloochees do not regard us as the Afghans do; we have got on very well with them hitherto, and in course of time they will, no doubt, become our very good friends. As compared to Jacobabad, Quetta possesses not only a healthy, but a bracing climate, and it is difficult to understand in what respect the troops would be better off if they were quartered in a malarious plain instead of on a salubrious hill top. Whatever may be said for the resolve to complete the evacuation of Afghanistan by withdrawing from Chaman and the Pishin valley, and so avoiding the risk of being drawn into fresh complications on that side, there seems to be no good ground for abandoning Quetta, where no similar risks are incurred. It is not necessary, in ordinary times, to keep up a large garrison in so remote a station; but we think it would be a great mistake to give up altogether our foothold in Beloochistan; and the Beloochees, so far from objecting, are very anxious that we should remain. Our presence there guarantees them from molestation on the part of the Afghans, who would certainly seek to extend their sway on that side, if they had the Khan of Khelat alone to deal with. The political inconvenience to ourselves of the extension of the area of Afghan anarchy over Beloochee territory to within thirty or forty miles of Kurrachee cannot be overlooked. If we withdraw from Quetta, how will this danger be averted?

WHAT is the secret talisman which enables the G. I. P. Railway authorities, not only to treat with contempt the most earnest representations of the public in a matter in which the public interest and convenience are deeply concerned, and in which the public voice ought to have weight, but apparently to ignore the direct and positive orders of the Government of India? All bodies as a rule, public or private, are constrained to give prompt effect to instructions emanating from "His Excellency the Viceroy in Council," but the G. I. P. Railway seems to be an exception. At any rate, a mandate issued from Simla several months ago appears to have been entirely disregar

TELEGRAMS.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF HERAT.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)
SIMLA, OCT. 14.

It is reported from Meshed that Herat was captured by the Turkestan army on the 4th inst.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM CHAMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, OCT. 14.

The bulk of the troops in Southern Afghanistan are ordered to return to India forthwith. One brigade will remain as garrison at Quetta, under the command of Brigadier Edwards. On his return, General Hume will assume command of the Lahore division.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, OCT. 14.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Quartermaster-General, Surgeon Major Davis, Captains Mitchell and Haines, and Colonel Chapman, left Calcutta for Assam to-day on tour.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, OCT. 14.

Sir Donald Stewart arrived from Simla yesterday morning, and left for Assam at noon to-day. He was accompanied by General Sir R. Greaves, General Sir C. Macgregor, Colonel Chapman, Military Secretary, Dr. Davies, and Lieutenant Haines, A.D.C. His Excellency's arrival and departure were strictly private.

FIRST MEETING OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The first meeting of the Viceregal Council in Calcutta will be held in the second week of November.

THE MULTAN DISTURBANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, OCT. 14.

Government has given final orders in regard to the Prahladpuri temple case at Multan. Both the temple and mosque being in the fort, are under Government control, and are therefore under Government orders. The Government repudiates the local authorities' orders, they not being sanctioned. The Governor-General in Council directs that the spire of the temple be removed unless the Hindus agree to the Deputy Commissioner's orders made in April last, to complete the spire to the height of 33 feet, and on condition that they give up all rights to a well now common, taking land to sink their own well.

The decision by the Hindus must be given on the 15th instant.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, OCT. 14.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that Mr. Roe, Deputy Commissioner of Multan, awaits the formal permission of Government before instituting proceedings for libel against the Lahore native journal.

The religious animosity in Multan is by no means assuaged, and may yet cause trouble. The Supreme Government, the *Civil and Military Gazette* states, has issued orders on the Prahladpuri spire case, which was the original cause of the riots. The Hindus are given the alternative of pulling down the spire or consenting to give the Musalmans possession of the well common to both shrines. The Supreme Government points out that being in the fort, both buildings are subject to Government orders, which were that no additions should be made to the buildings, as they existed before annexation, without Government sanction. The spire is an addition, and permission for its erection last year was given by the local authorities in ignorance of the real facts, and without the consent of the Punjab Government.

The Hindus must decide by the 15th instant.

REJOICINGS AT KABUL OVER THE AMIR'S VICTORY.

A salute of a hundred and one guns was fired at Kabul on receipt of news of the Amir's victory at Kandahar.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE VICEROY OF THE SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, OCT. 14.

Colonel Peterson has received an invitation from His Excellency the Viceroy for the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Simla Volunteer Rifles, including also their wives and families, to luncheon at Annandale on the occasion of the regimental prizes being presented by His Excellency.

The luncheon was first fixed for Saturday, the 22nd instant; but Lord Ripon will not return from his shooting excursion before the 23rd, and His Excellency has proposed either Tuesday, the 25th, or Friday, the 28th inst., to award the prizes, leaving the choice of days to the commanding officer. About three hundred guests are expected to be present. The Viceroy's band is to be in attendance.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, OCT. 14.

The arrangement is confirmed by which Dr. Brandis, Inspector-General of Forests, proceeds on special duty to Madras, Dr. Schlich, Conservator of Punjab Forests, officiating. Major Bailey, head of the Forest School, N. W. P., acts for Dr. Schlich.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

MR. GLADSTONE AT THE GUILDHALL.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to an address presented to him at the Guildhall to-day, consented to sit for his bust.

He confirmed the reported arrest of Mr. Parnell, and justified the action taken by the authorities.

*** The above message was received after our yesterday's paper had gone to press, and was issued with the paper as an extra.

LATER.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Guildhall this afternoon, laid stress upon the fact that there was union in the Cabinet respecting Mr. Parnell's arrest, which, he said, was the first step towards the vindication of law and order in Ireland. The Government, he said, did not fear the people of Ireland, but it was absolutely necessary to stop their being corrupted and intimidated by professional agitators.

With regard to Transvaal affairs, Mr. Gladstone said that the Government would abide by the Convention.

ARREST OF MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

Mr. Parnell was arrested at an hotel in Dublin, and afterwards lodged in Kilmainham gaol.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

Mr. John Dillon replaces Mr. Parnell as the head of the Land League.

The warrant for Mr. Parnell's arrest charges him with intimidation with a view of preventing the people from availing themselves of the Land Act and from payment of rent.

MEETING OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

A defiant meeting of the Land League was held in Dublin yesterday, and the excitement throughout Ireland is growing.

THE CHOLERA AT MECCA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 13.

Latest advices received state that the cholera at Mecca is decreasing.

QUARANTINE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 13.

Arrivals here from Bombay are subject to ten days' quarantine.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, OCT. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Compta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong.

Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7⅛
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
4 ,, Rupee Paper	83½
4½ ,, do.	90⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
5 ,, French Rentes	118¾
Bar Silver	52 1-16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£20,200,000 Dec.	£300,000
Bills Discounted	£2,000,000 Dec.	£1,000,000
Bullion	£21,100,000 Dec.	£600,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 22 per cent.

Arrival—Cumeria.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted beyond Lowestoft. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, interrupted beyond Hongkong.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 13.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 77·8 Farht.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14.

At 6 a.m.	76·1
,, 10 a.m.	86·2
,, 2 p.m.	87·2
,, 4 p.m.	87·0

THE sale of pictures at the Fine Arts Exhibition, Simla, and articles of Asiatic manufacture, up to the 10th instant, exceeded eleven thousand rupees.

WE hear that the present will be the last of the Fine Arts Exhibitions at Simla, and that in future the exhibition will be held in the plains, to render it more accessible to the general public than the inconvenient and unsuitable accommodation obtainable at Simla. Agra, it is rumoured, will be chosen as the station for the Exhibition of 1882.

WE understand that the troopship Serapis, which was expected to convey the 2nd Battalion Scots Fusiliers from Natal to India, has started without troops, and is expected to arrive here on the 29th instant.

THE consecration ceremony of the new Roman Catholic Church dedicated to St. Anne, at Byculla, has been fixed for the 6th of November next.

THE Nawab Nazim of Bengal arrived by the last mail, and is still staying in Bombay, having taken up his quarters at Mr. Hussonbhoy Visram's residence at Breach Candy. The Nawab contemplates making a pilgrimage to Kerbela; and he will not return to Calcutta first, but will go straight to the Persian Gulf from Bombay.

THE *Pioneer* hears by telegraph that the Simla jewel case terminated on Tuesday, the court sitting till 7 p. m. Mr. Rattigan's and Mr. Spitta's arguments occupied about three hours. Judgment was deferred for a fortnight.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Hyderabad that the nephews of Hussein Meah, an Arab chief of great wealth and influence, who died there recently, have been giving Sir Salar Jung some trouble. The State claims a considerable portion of the late Hussein Meah's property, and the nephews have refused to give up possession. Last week they and their dependants (a body of Arabs and Rohillas numbering some four or five hundred) shut themselves up in their city residence, and declared they would forcibly resist any attempt to remove their uncle's property. The Minister gave them a day or two to re-consider their hasty determination; and when our informant wrote it was expected that the matter would be amicably settled. The same correspondent states that Nawab Mukramud-Doulah, the Hyderabad nobleman who recently visited England, has lost his father. The death of the deceased nobleman, who had long been ailing, was not unexpected.

A CURIOUS domestic dispute between the Thakore of Versoda (Gujerat) and one of his rances has had to be decided by the Bombay Government. Some time ago the eldest of the Thakore's wives bore him a son, and no doubts were cast upon the legitimacy of the child's birth. But later a younger rance and a greater favourite had a son, and the Thakore was seized with a desire to secure the succession to his gadee for the younger son. He accordingly charged the elder wife with inconstancy and disowned the paternity of her child. The Political Agent required an explanation as to why the Thakore, after first acknowledging the child, suddenly changed his mind and denied its paternity; and the princeling pleaded that the previous acknowledgment was made while he was suffering from temporary insanity. Government have decided that the accusation of inconstancy against the elder ranee is unfounded, and that her son is the lawful heir to the gadee of Versoda.

THE accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for the month of August last, and for the five months ending with the 31st August, show that the total foreign imports for the month amounted to Rs. 5,19,06,703, and for the five months Rs. 23,17,40,464, as compared to Rs. 5,00,52,145 and Rs. 24,05,51,193 for the corresponding periods of 1880, and Rs. 3,57,42,462 and Rs. 18,32,58,023 for 1879. The amount of the total exports was Rs. 5,50,93,191 for the month of August and Rs. 31,50,84,425 for the five months ending August 31, as compared to Rs. 4,56,50,332 and Rs. 30,67,50,518 for the parallel periods of 1880, and Rs. 4,21,81,350 and Rs. 26,95,26,319 for 1879. The value of the coasting trade for August last was Rs. 3,38,57,650 and for the five months ending August 31 Rs. 21,65,51,951, as compared to Rs. 3,28,84,825 and Rs. 22,81,98,912 for the corresponding periods of last year.

THEY are a day behind the fair in getting news at Baghdad, where they have only just heard, apparently, of the cholera epidemic which prevailed in Surat, and of the prevalence of the disease to a less extent in Bombay, some two or three months' ago. The following copies of telegrams have been sent to us from the Secretariat:—Telegram from the Political Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad, dated 11th October:—"Reported here cholera broken out Bombay. Should be much obliged for information." Telegram to the Political Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad, dated 12th October:—"No epidemic cholera Bombay." Telegram from the Political Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad, dated 13th October:—"Yours twelfth. Arrivals from Bombay and Surat are placed quarantine. Is there cholera Surat?" Government have directed that the telegram of the 13th instant should be repeated to the Governments of India, Bengal, Madras, and British Burmah, to the Commissioner in Sind, and to the Collector of Surat. The latest official report, which we published yesterday, shows that the cholera in the Surat district last week was confined to 21 cases and 10 deaths in Chikhli and Bulsar. There were 17 deaths from cholera in Bombay last week, only two above the average number of deaths from this disease in the corresponding weeks of the past five years.

HAS infanticide been increasing in Madras? The Government of India have called for a statement of the number of convictions for infanticide which have taken place during the last five years in the Madras Presidency. The statement is required to show the number of cases in which women were found guilty of murdering their infant children, the sentences passed on them, and any remission of the sentences which may have been granted by the local Government. The High Court and District Judges, Agents and the Judicial Commissioner of the Nilgiris, have been requested to furnish the return called for as early as practicable.

THE *Asian* hears that it is in contemplation to change the scale of weights for Arabs before the next racing season sets in.

THE Nawab of Bahawalpur has been setting his subjects a good example of mutual toleration. Alarmed by the late riots at Multan, the Bahawalpur Hindus refrained, it seems, from observing the Dusserah holidays with the traditional festivities. So the Nawab issued a proclamation enjoining upon all Mahomedans the duty of abstaining from interference with the Hindus in their religious observances. Thus encouraged, the Hindus have held the festival as usual; no disturbance of any sort has taken place, and the Nawab's action has increased his popularity among the Hindu section of the population—and among all sensible Mahomedan, too.

REGARDING the signs of ill-feeling between Hindus and Mussalmans at Aligarh, news of which our Lahore correspondent telegraphed, the *Civil and Military Gazette* states that fortunately the local authorities took prompt action, and nipped the impending disturbance in the bud. This time the *casus belli* was not the revered cow, but monkeys.

SOME months ago it was reported that a punitive expedition might be sent against the Alaiwals, the tribe living in a valley off the Indus, north of Abbottabad. The Allahabad paper states that the idea has not been altogether abandoned, "but, as the Punjab authorities are desirous of sending a force equal in numerical strength to that which captured Kabul under Sir Frederick Roberts, the expedition is naturally regarded with great disfavour by the Government of India. If 6,000 men are needed to punish the wretched Alaiwals, 60,000 will have to be detailed to conquer the Afridis and capture Tirah."

THE Rangoon papers report that an Emissary of Prince Nyoung-oke and Nyoung-yan has been detected in the Arakan Hill Tracts trying to raise men for a rebellion against King Thee Baw, and thereby disturbing the public peace. The man was kept in jail over two months awaiting his trial, and, in consideration of this, the Sessions Judge sentenced him to one week's imprisonment.

THOUGH not actually announced, it is generally believed, the Lahore paper states, that Mr. Capper has determined to resign the Judicial Commissionership of Oudh, and the Civil Service also. It is possible the Government may seize the opportunity to abolish Mr. Capper's present appointment; but should it be retained, one of the present Commissioners of that Province (probably Mr. Sparks) will no doubt be nominated to the post, and Sir George Couper will have the opportunity of showing substantial recognition of the services of one of his best and most faithful subordinates by bestowing a Commissionership in Oudh on Major Erskine.

IN the course of an article on "Recruiting in the Native Army" the *Madras Mail* observes:—One simple plan might easily be adopted which would tend considerably to reduce the popular idea in India of the Army as a state of bondage. A great deal more leave of absence might be given to native soldiers than is now the case. During the hot and rainy months there is no reason why, under ordinary circumstances, a large proportion of the men should not be allowed to go to their homes, if they wanted to. Very little work can be done during these seasons; and if sepoys understood that they might with fairly good luck, get home for three or four months every second or third year, the service would be much more popular to many among them, and the presence at such intervals, in their native villages, of men well pleased with their profession, would be of material assistance in inducing others to join it. There are many ways in which commanding officers, by studying the comfort, could increase the happiness of their men and the popularity of the service; and it is probable that this good might be done by the circulation amongst the masses of a statement recounting the advantages to be secured by enlistment. But these are minor considerations. The broad fact is, that sufficient recruits for the Army are not available, and one of the causes of this being so, is that certain parts of the Presidency are, in a recruiting sense, allowed to lie fallow, while others are over-cultivated. The recruiting difficulty will not be surmounted until the question has been grappled with in a large spirit, instead of being tinkered at in a small one.

THE Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—Four African expeditions are to be undertaken simultaneously. The first, under the command of Colonel Wouvermans, is to proceed from Dahres-Salam, to the south of Zanzibar, towards Urungu to the south of Lake Tanganika, the eastern coast of which is to be explored as far as Karema, which is to receive the name of "New Antwerp." The expedition will then go towards the Urua, in order to complete the communications between the River Lulabo and the Lake Moero-Okata. Before descending towards Nyangoue the expedition will wait for the second expedition, which will set out from Cape Town under the command of Professor Dufief, and follow as far as Sekhosi, in the basin of Zambezi, the itinerary of Dr. Livingstone. It will then penetrate into the regions of Londda, try to determine exactly the shape of Bangweolo, cross the Bemba, and join at Casembe the Wouvermans expedition. The third expedition, under the command of Colonel Strauch, will ascend the Congo to verify Stanley's explorations. A flotilla of small steamers, now being constructed by the Cockerill Company at Seraing, will be transported in sections from the inferior to the superior basin of the Congo by a thousand negroes whom Mr. Stanley is bringing together at Vivi. There is also talk of a subexpedition which is to ascend the Niger as far as Tgbebe, explore the lake Liba, and rejoin on the Congo, at Mowemba in the Korurn, the Strauch expedition. The fourth expedition, under the command of M. Emile Banning and Captain Theiss, will proceed from Kartoum to Gondokoro, march across the Uregga, along the western side of Lake Albert (Muta Nsige), and join at Nyangoue the three expeditions of the east, west, and south. The four expeditions will take with them about 5,000 carrier pigeons in order to send news to Europe.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* wrote on September 21:—The *Cologne Gazette* contains an important communication from Bulgaria, which suggests the inquiry whether Bulgaria may be considered an independent State, or whether it must for the future be considered a Russian province. *Apropos* of the distribution of colours to the Bulgarian army on Prince Alexander's *fête* day, the writer of this letter says that after the ceremony, during which twenty-one stands of colours and one standard were distributed to the troops, a thanksgiving service in honour of the Czar, the liberator of the country, was held. Every flag, he asserts, was placed in the hands of a Russian officer; for more than three hundred and seventy-six Russian officers are at the present time in the service of Bulgaria, and what is more, occupy, almost without exception, all the high military posts. Even the colours are of Russian manufacture. A *Te Deum* was also sung for the prosperity of Alexander III. of Russia and Alexander I. of Bulgaria. The march past demonstrated that these troops were worthy of being compared with the best Russian soldiers. The Bulgarian army which was assembled at Sophia on the 11th instant is, from a military point of view, to be considered as a complete Russian army corps, into whose battalions Bulgarian recruits have been incorporated. The Bulgarian people, however, are beginning to look upon this state of things with great disfavour.

IN the *Army and Navy Journal* there is an account of rather a sharp sham battle in California. The First Artillery Battalion encamped at Grass Valley had a sham fight, and in a bayonet charge the Militia became excited, and before the struggle was over several commissioned officers, and between 20 and 30 men, were more or less wounded by bayonets and the butts of guns.

THE Fair Trade League does not seem likely to gain many recruits among the members of trades unions. Mr. Coulson, the president of the recent congress, expressed himself very strongly on the subject. "They were not," he said, "willing to tolerate any reversion to the old nonsense of protection. They would be prepared to put such a veto upon any return to the system of protective duties as no Government could disregard." The *Economist* remarks that the working classes would be the greatest sufferers from an enhancement in the price of their food. In the first place, it would diminish their comforts; in the next, it would diminish the profits out of which their wages are paid. They would thus suffer both ways.

THE 1st (Kings) Dragoon guards leave Meerut on the 17th instant, and should reach Agra on the 29th, marching by way of Aligarh. They will remain at Agra during the Viceroy's visit.

THE BANGALORE SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, OCT. 7.

DURING the past fortnight Mysore Town, the capital of this province, has been the centre of attraction, for there the great Dusserah feast was held with unwonted pomp and splendour. The State Railway officials have been "worked off their legs," as the saying goes; so many trains were kept running, and so large a number of passengers had to be daily despatched to the scene of the festivities. Being in its infancy only, the Mysore State Railway is not up to much work just yet. It was therefore only what one would expect, to see numbers of eager votaries of the Dusserah left behind every morning, because no room could be found for them in the "specials." Others, more fortunate, were stowed away in horse-boxes, or goods-waggons, enduring any amount of discomfort, so long as they could get conveyed the capital. To Mysore a large number of guests were invited. Every citizen who is any one in Mysore did his best to celebrate the event with befitting splendour, and by all accounts their efforts were successful. Every street and public way was gorgeously decorated in every conceivable manner; and during the nights there were some splendid illuminations and pyrotechnic displays. There was a State procession through the town, when H. H. the Maharaja, in his gold howdah, appeared mounted on the State elephant splendidly arrayed; a review of some 3,000 troops; and a number of other entertainments of a public character. The Parsee Theatrical Company are doing a roaring business, with all their expenses paid by the Maharaja. It is said that at no previous time has Mysore been so full of people, the villagers from surrounding districts and many from Bangalore, having taken advantage of the railway and put in an appearance this year, which they never thought of doing when they had to travel by the wretched means of conveyance in vogue before the Dusserah of 1881 has been the grandest and best ever witnessed. After the festivities the Dewan was to have taken advantage of the presence of so many influential landowners and agriculturists to address them publicly on the subject of agriculture. I shall give you a report of his speech in my next. Mostly all the European guests have returned from Mysore, including the British Resident, Mr. Sandford.

To turn to matters nearer home. Although the "season" is fast coming to a close, we have not yet done with dancing. The gallant 67th Regiment are on the point of commemorating their visit to Kabul last year by holding a "Bala-Hissar Ball," which will take place next week. Numberless invitations have been issued, and all Bangalore is to be there. The acting Commander-in-Chief will honour the rooms with his presence. No efforts are being spared to ensure the success of the event and make it one long to be remembered. As this is the last entertainment that the Hampshire Boys will ever give in Bangalore, some account of the affair will, no doubt, find a corner in your next Bangalore letter. The regiment leaves for Cannanore before the end of the year.

The Hindu community of Southern India have sustained a severe loss by the sudden death of Mr. P. Ratnavelu Chetty, the only native in the Madras Civil Service, who met his death by a gun accident. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Ratnavelu Chetty some two years ago, while he was on leave here. Like Mr. Meenhashya, the well-known Madras barrister-at-law, Mr. R. C. was an Englishman in habits and customs, and everywhere won golden opinions. His early and violent death is much to be regretted. He has gone to the Vice-President of the Madras Municipality.

Mr. Runga Charlu, the Dewan, is determined to introduce natives into every grade and department of the service. Hitherto there have been no natives in the Mysore Revenue Survey; the Dewan is now about to appoint two natives to posts of Assistant Superintendents, which carry with them handsome salaries. Nor is that he has done so much for the natives, perhaps, the Dewan would like to do something for the other classes. Here is a suggestion for him. The army of the Nizam of Hyderabad is officered by Europeans and Eurasians; surely it would conduce to the efficiency of the Mysore army if a number of the young gentlemen who are now frittering away their lives on salaries of 30 or 40 rupees a month here were instructed in military subjects and appointed to officer the Mysore army, just as the Nizam's is. Let us hope that some outlet will be found for the many who ought to find something better to do, and are well worthy of it.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Agricultural scheme is progressing favourably, and in a few months operations will commence.

The weather just now is simply delightful. The evenings and nights, as well as the mornings, are very cold. There has been pretty general rain throughout the Province.

Sir James D. Gordon, the Resident, is due here by the end of the month from leave. Mr. Sandford will then revert to his substantive appointment as Chief Judge. During the short time that he has acted as Resident Mr. Sandford has won much popularity, as has his very amiable lady. The Bishop of Madras, who has just arrived here, is now staying at the Residency. As Mr. Sandford is a strict Roman Catholic, Dr. Gell will not be able to pay visits of ceremonies to him. But the Madras Bishop is not at all bigoted, and though of different persuasions, Mr. Sandford and his Lordship will, no doubt, get on well together.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your numerous readers favour me with the following information through your valuable columns? When all the members of the Chamber of Commerce call a meeting to carry out certain Resolutions which they deem fit, do they adhere to them? If so, why are the offices of some of the members not closed on Saturdays at 2 p. m., as the English mails now close on Tuesdays and Thursdays respectively, instead of Saturdays? Why are there exceptions made by some of the members?

ANXIOUS.

THE S. S. EMPRESS OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having seen in the columns of your paper of this morning's date that we, *the officers and engineers* of the s. s. Empress of India, refused to proceed in her on account of her *unseaworthiness*, we beg to contradict that statement. We only refused because we knew that the ship could not reach Jedda in time to allow the pilgrims to reach Mecca for their purpose. So under the circumstances we were naturally afraid of a disturbance arising on board amongst them on such a disappointment. No intimation of our knowledge was given them of their chance to reach Mecca in time for their Haj.—Yours, &c.

F. C. SPARLING,
Chief Officer, s. s. Empress of India.
Prince's Dock, Oct. 14.

THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE MAHARAJ'S SENTENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please give insertion in your paper to the following few lines? Four or five days ago I read in your paper the Government Resolution on several appeals of convicts in the well-known Jamnagar postal fraud case. It seems as if Government has thereby punished the agitation by a majority of the Vaishnav community by enhancing the imprisonment of their deity, because it has, as I understand, enhanced the punishment without giving reasons for doing so. It may have some reasons for so doing, but they are not given in the Resolution. In a case like this, in which a great agitation has been made by a large community, and which has received importance in consequence of the imprisonment of a head of deity of a religion, we should have expected a Resolution giving full and satisfactory reasons for disturbing the sentence passed by a lower court. In this case, after showing that the severity of the sentence is balanced by the aggravation of the offence (which is no reason for what follows), Government directs, without giving reasons, that the duration of the sentence shall be increased. Putting aside this deficiency, I cannot see how the Government can increase the sentence to five years. If my memory does not mislead me, and most probably it does not, though I have not now before me Mr. Aston's elaborate judgment in the case, Mr. Aston has convicted the Maharaj Vrijeshji Vrijnathji of receiving stolen property, under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, and has suspended other charges that were laid against the Maharaj. Now, the maximum term of imprisonment provided by the Indian Penal Code for the offence of receiving stolen property is three years. And thus Government cannot justly pass a sentence of five years' imprisonment for an offence punishable with three years' imprisonment. Nor can it be maintained that the sentence has been passed for all the offences laid in the charge, because not only does Mr. Aston not convict the Maharaj of the other charges, but even Government is silent as to them.

Rajkot, Oct. 11. A.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana, 2 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 13th:—Orchis (s), from Suez. Yesterday:—Baghdad (s), Zanzibar; Alvah (s) and Adirondack (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calcutta (s), to R. Coast and Kurrachee; Lady Octavia, London.

PRINCE'S DOCK—The s. s. China and Wilton left, and the s. s. Adirondack entered, the dock yesterday.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY.—The meeting which was convened for Friday, the 21st, has been postponed to Wednesday, the 26th inst.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 2 from "Billiards," contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Dhondia Hurree, a Hindu lad, while crossing the Dhobie Tallao, road was knocked down and run over by a private shigram, sustaining a fracture of the left thigh.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Saccaram Babajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of attempting to commit house-breaking by night in the premises of Cushnajee Appajee, at Byculla. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HARBOUR ACCIDENT.—Thomas Elly, a donkey-engine-driver on board the s. s. Chilka, accidentally got his left hand caught in the steam winch, and sustained a severe laceration and fracture of the fingers and hand.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Gregory Bastian, a ship labourer, employed in the hold of the s. s. Laleham, in the Prince's Dock, received a severe lacerated wound of the right thigh and fracture of the right leg.

THEFT AT CAMMATEEPOORA.—Abdool Hussein Hyder Ally reported to the police on Thursday last the theft of eight pieces of silk wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 100, from a box which is generally left open in one of the rooms at the Borah's Jamatkhana at Cammateepoora.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Ranee, an old Mahomedan beggar woman, was on Thursday evening last accidentally knocked down by a shigram driven by Arjoon Callajee, and belonging to Govind Ramjee, while attempting to cross the Jail-road. Her left arm was fractured.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Thursday on the second floor of a house situated in Old Cazee-street, occupied by Dawood Meah Shaik Ahmed. Prompt assistance being rendered by the tenants and the neighbours, it was speedily extinguished. The fire originated from a temporary fire-place which was being used on the floor of the house. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50.

CLOSING OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Small Causes Court will be closed for the October vacation from Monday next, the 17th instant, until Saturday, the 5th proximo. The Fourth Judge, Rao Bahadoor Gunpatrao Bhaskerjee, will be the Vacation Judge, to dispose of emergent business, on Wednesday, the 19th, Thursday, the 27th inst., and Saturday, the 5th November.

A TIP FOR THE HYDERABAD RACES.—A correspondent advises the *Asian* that Mr. Abdul Rahman's stable is the very best to put money on for the Nizam's Gold Cup at Hyderabad on the 17th of November next, and says that nothing can beat Furreed, particularly if he be made a galloway. Furreed showed excellent form at all times that he ran when well last season; and he appears capable of doing the same this season, judging from the recent Poona running.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—It was generally supposed the new Archbishop would go to Rome to receive his Bulls and Pallium, and that after being there consecrated he would start for Goa; but His Holiness was good enough to send the Bulls and Pallium to Lisbon, so that it is likely the consecration will take place there. We are informed His Grace will lose no time in coming out to Goa (probably through Rome), and it is very likely he will be here some time next month. Meanwhile Dr. Thomas is conducting the affairs of the mission to the entire satisfaction of the people—*Madras Catholic Review.*

THE THEFT AT THE GREAT EASTERN S. AND W. MILLS.—Cowasjee Rustomjee Khan, a clerk in the above mills, and Bhana Vunna, a shop-keeper, were on Thursday last committed by Mr. P. Ryan for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court—prisoner No. 1 charged with stealing four bales of piece-goods, of the value of Rs. 800, and prisoner No. 2 with dishonestly receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. The prisoners were further charged, prisoner No. 1 with stealing five other bales of piece-goods, valued at Rs. 1,000, belonging to the same mills, and prisoner No. 2 with dishonestly receiving the same knowing them to be stolen. The case was postponed for hearing to the 27th instant.

CRICKET.

AN eleven chosen from the Garrison of Bombay plays the Gymkhana this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and all are particularly requested to be punctual, as the evenings are now drawing in. The following are the names of the Gymkhana players:—W. E. Young, E. F. Nicholson, A. G. Harrison, W. Lang, J. J. Hills, J. Ryan, P. Wilson, J. Stiven, A. C. Walker, L. R. W. Forrest, and H. W. D. Cartwright.

RIFLE MATCH AT POONA.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an account of a match between a team of 9 of the 2nd Battalion (15th) E. Y. Regiment and a team of 9 of the 2nd Battalion (89th) R. I. F. As will be seen by the scores, the 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment led by 6 points at the 500 yards range and at 600 yards by 20 points, thus winning the match by 26 points. The weather was all that could be desired for shooting, but no great scores were made. Some of your readers will, no doubt, remember the names of most of the competitors as having figured in the prize list of the recent Central Rifle Meeting held at Poona, notably Captain Rushbrook, Private Hall, and Private Pearce. The winner of the Viceroy's Cup did not shine on this occasion. Scores:—

2ND BATTALION (15TH) EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

	500 yards	600 yards	Grand Total.
Corpl. Bushby	5 2 4 5 4 5 5—30	2 3 5 2 2 3 5—22	52
Capt. Rushbrook	2 3 5 4 4 4 3—25	5 5 0 4 2 5 4—25	50
Col.-Sgt. Smith	5 4 5 2 3 5 5—29	2 3 5 2 4 3 4—21	50
Pte. Adams	2 2 4 3 5 4 4—24	2 4 3 5 4 3 5—26	50
Pte. Bourner	2 5 3 4 5 3 2—24	5 2 2 5 3 3 2—22	46
Pte. Bond	5 4 2 3 5 3 5—25	2 3 2 2 4 4 3—19	44
Pte. Wilson	2 5 5 2 2 2 5—23	3 4 0 2 2 5 4—20	43
Drum. Murray	4 2 2 2 5 5 0—20	3 5 4 2 3 4 2—23	43
Pte. Denison	2 M 2 4 5 2 5—20	2 M 0 2 2 2 1—15	35
		Total..	413

2ND BATTALION (89TH) ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

	500 yards	600 yards	Grand Total.
Pte. Hall	3 5 4 4 2 3 4—25	3 4 2 5 2 5 2—23	48
Pte. Hoey	4 3 2 2 3 3 5—22	3 2 5 2 5 4 5—26	48
Pte. Turner	5 3 2 3 5 5 2—25	2 4 2 4 2 4—22	47
Pte. Mills	2 2 3 3 4 5—22	5 4 5 2 3 2 3—24	46
Lce.-Corpl. Selston	5 4 4 5 5 3—31	2 2 2 0 2 2 3—14	45
Lc.-Sgt. Selston	5 4 3 2 4 3—25	2 2 2 3 4 4 0—17	42
Pte. Pearce	2 3 3 2 4 3 2—19	3 3 4 3 5 0—22	41
Capt. Brown	2 2 2 2 2 2—16	3 2 2 0 5 4—20	36
Lc.-Sgt. Carney	5 5 2 5 5 2—26	M 2 R 0 2 2 2—8	34
		Total...	387

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 16.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 37 and 292.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. Anthem—Like as the heart divineth the waterbrooks. Hymns 134 and 163.

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion, TUESDAY. OCTOBER 18, F. of St. Luke. Ed.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19.

8-15 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the morning at 7 o'clock and in the evening at a quarter to 7 o'clock.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 16.

7-30 a.m.—Administration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 263 and 311.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 205, 267 and 235.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.
WEEK-DAY.—Thursday, Lecture, 6-30 p. m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the Ship Portia, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.
AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m.; in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m.; and at Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. Clan Mackay, at 6-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

ARREST OF NOTED BURGLARS.

FOUR noted housebreakers named Girdaree

Cawnpore, and Lucknow: all offering merchandise for sale, and the public health uncared for."—*Delhi Gazette.*

ATTACK ON A SUBADAR NEAR FORT GARNETT.—A few days ago a Subadar of the 2nd P. L., proceeding on furlough to his home in the Shinwari hills, was attacked by a number of ruffians near Fort Garnett, and escaped with his life more by sheer good luck than by anything else. The following is the Subadar's own account of the occurrence:—At the tank about 400 yards on the Kohat side of Fort Garnett, I saw two men get up and come towards me. I thought they might have gone to the tank to say their prayers. There were a number of bullocks going along the road, and as I imagined they might belong to these two men, I paid no particular attention to the men walking near me. One of the men was walking just behind me, and the other on my right. As we approached the well near Fort Garnett, the man who had been walking on my right quickened his pace and went ahead of me, and joined three men sitting together near the old fort. When I got near them these men called out, and asked "if there were any bullocks behind." The man who was walking behind me replied "that there were none, but that there might be some in front." They answered that there were "none in front!" At this moment the man who was behind me seized the hilt of my sword and drew it out of the scabbard. I was carrying my sword over my shoulder, the hilt to the rear. I took out my pistol to fire at him, when all the men closed round me, and one man shot at me with a pistol, wounding me on the top of the head. I fired at him, but missed him. Another man then took a shot at me with a gun of some sort, but missed me. I also fired at him, but I believe without effect. The five men then ran away towards the pass. I wiped the blood from my face and remained on the spot till some policemen from the police tower came up.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BURMAH.

DISTURBANCES IN RANGOON.—There have been several affrays lately at Rangoon between the different Chinese clubs; and, on October 3rd, Major Pole, the Deputy Commissioner, called together the chief of the several Chinese clans, and demanded that they should use their influence to preserve the peace. He also warned them that if there was a repetition of last week's occurrence, severe punishment would be meted out to those concerned, and particularly to those who might be considered the instigators of the fight.

THE AMERICAN CORN AND COTTON CROPS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

THE Agricultural Department at Washington give the estimate for the corn crop in each State on September 1, which places the yield this year at 1,028,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 311,000,000 from last year. Mr. E. P. Walker, statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, estimates the crop at 1,264,000,000 bushels. He is an excellent authority, and his estimate is based on later reports than the Agricultural Department's. He estimates the wheat crop, exclusive of the Pacific States, at 400,000,000 bushels. He says we also have of old wheat left over 40,000,000 bushels more than we had left over last year. The yield of wheat in Kansas is increasing all over the country. There is here some fear of a glut in the market. Unless the European market improves and the export demand increases, there is likely to be lower prices here soon. The exports of wheat and flour for July and August were 29,413,000 bushels, against 45,404,000 for the same months last year. This shows a decrease of 35 per cent. in the exports during the first sixth of the cereal year.

New Orleans reports furnish this information of the cotton crop:—In Alabama the crop will be a quarter short, quality excellent; Arkansas, crop one-third less than last year, quality excellent; Florida crop short, but quality excellent; Georgial, no estimate given, acreage five per cent. greater than last year, but condition of crop bad; Louisiana runs greatly improved condition, picking nearly completed, in some portions of the State the crop is short one-half; Mississippi crop half picked, nine times as much shipped as at the same time last year; Texas crop a failure, some regions only a fourth of the crop, the drought having burned it up.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF KIDNAPPING A CLERGYMAN.

In the early part of last week the Rev. Robert Bruce- Kinnard, the rector of Marnhull, Dorsetshire, an elderly gentleman, arrived in town, the object of his visit being his marriage with a lady residing at Woodford. The intended bride is, it is stated, much younger than the bridegroom, but the consent of the bride's parents being given, the marriage was fixed to take place on Wednesday, at the parish church, Woodford; and the Rev. Canon Cazenove was arranged that Canon Duckworth was to perform the marriage ceremony. On Wednesday, at the appointed time, the bride, her bridesmaids, attendants, and parents and friends wended their way to the parish church, Woodford, but no bridegroom appeared, and after waiting for some time they had to return. On going to the Castle hotel, the gentleman's friends were much surprised to find that he was not there, and they were still more surprised to ascertain that he had not been there all night. It was said that he had been taken away the previous night by three gentlemen and placed in a close carriage; and that though this was done in a most private and unostentatious manner, it was rumoured that the three gentlemen in question were a doctor and two keepers, and that they had taken him to a private lunatic asylum. The matter, having now assumed a serious aspect, was placed in the hands of the police, and from the inquiries made by them it appeared that on the previous night three well-dressed and gentlemanly men, with a "swell" coachman, carriage, and pair of horses, drove up to the hotel, and asked to see the rev. gentleman. The chief of the party did see him, and, after partaking of some light refreshment, and representing, it is said, that he was a friend and relative of the intended bride, and had come down at her request to be present at the wedding, persuaded the rev. gentleman to accompany him in his carriage to go to her residence. The request was acquiesced in, but the rev. gentleman was surprised to find that his new friend did not get into the carriage with him, but the two men; and that the visitor sat on the box, and, chatting with the coachman, directed him the course he should take. The rev. gentleman, finding that he was not being driven in the direction of his intended bride's residence, became alarmed, and as he could not make any impression on the minds of his two attendants—the only response they made being to tell him to keep quiet, or it would be the worse for him—he shouted and threw his hat out of the window; and though he called to every knot of persons he passed, no notice was taken, and the carriage and horses proceeded on the even tenour of their way. In due course the rev. gentleman arrived with his attendants at a private hotel in a street leading from Brunswick-square, St. Pancras, the landlord of which had been informed that the apartments had been taken for an invalid gentleman; consequently the shouts and noises he made, and the protestations that he made that he was illegally detained as a prisoner, were not taken the least notice of; it being believed that he was in the care of a medical gentleman and his two attendants. About noon the next day he managed, by heavily bribing his attendants, to make his escape and proceeded to Woodford, where his unexpected appearance and strange story caused great surprise; but that did not prevent the marriage taking place on Thursday morning, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

The landlord of the Castle hotel, Woodford, from which Mr. Kennard was kidnapped, makes the following statement:—"Early last week I received a note from the Rev. Mr. Kennard, in which he engaged rooms at my hotel, and he arrived in due course on Tuesday evening. About an hour previous to his arrival, however, three men drove up in a carriage, which they caused to be put by in the stables, and called for a meat tea. One was a tall, dark man, with whiskers and moustache. He was evidently a gentleman, and apparently occupied a superior station in life to that of the low-sized but powerfully built men by whom he was accompanied. My wife called my attention to them, and I consequently went into the room in which they were taking refreshment. Not seeing anything unusual about their manner, I returned, remarking that they were all right. I learned later on, however, that the tall man had questioned the waiter, asking him whether he knew Mr. Kennard, and whether he was then stopping at the hotel. As the rev. gentleman had not yet arrived, and the waiter did not know his name, he replied in the negative. At the request of the same man, he proceeded to show him over the rooms in the upper storey, one of which, he said, he might at some future date have occasion to use. The party then left, but I believe they were in league with the abductors, especially as they inquired with so much interest after the Rev. Mr. Kennard. The rev. gentleman then came in, but he had hardly sat down in his private room when a gentleman, whom the waiter could not identify as one of the three previous visitors, entered and sent up his name as Mr. Fraser. Mr. Kennard came down at once, and was seen to walk with his supposed friends on to a kind of common which runs alongside the hotel, and upon which a carriage was waiting. I sat up for him until three o'clock in the morning, and then gave him up, thinking that he was sleeping at the house of some friend. At about an hour and a half before the time fixed for the marriage his youngest son called and was much surprised to find that he had not slept here. I heard nothing more about the matter until Wednesday evening, when the Rev. Mr. Kennard returned and related the facts of his capture. Mr. Kennard, senior, had never stopped at my hotel before, but one of his sons had stayed with me once or twice."

The keeper of the lodging-house in Hunter-street, to which the rev. gentleman was conveyed, is extremely reticent as to his part in the matter, but states that the supposed doctor only took the rooms up to Wednesday, the day on which Mr. Kennard escaped. Shortly after the bribe had proved effective, however, 2*l.* arrived for the incoming week's rent. The landlady had orders to treat her patient well, and let him have the best food that could be obtained. She was informed that he was insane, and considered his behaviour to be that of a madman.

A Blandford correspondent says:—"The Rev. Robert Bruce Kennard is a gentleman of about 60, of good position. He is known as a breeder of purebred pedigree short-horn cattle. His cow Queen Mary has won several 100 guinea prize cups, and for that animal he is said to have refused 2,000*l.* at the Taunton show. The living at Marnhull was purchased by him about 30 years ago."

The bride, Miss Bade, is a German lady of about 40 years of age, and lived with her sister at 3, Yorkvillas, Woodford. Her parents died some years since at Bremen. Mr. Kennard, who is over 60, was married about 30 years since to a Miss Ellis, of Woodford, and is well known in the neighbourhood. He has a grown-up family of seven or eight children, and two of his sons were present at the wedding.

It appears that the abductors, on visiting the hotel, expressed a desire to see the Rev. Mr. Kennard on a mission from Mr. Fraser. Mr. Fraser is said to be a gentleman in good position, manager of Messrs. Truman and Hanbury's brewery, residing at Buckhurst-hill, and a family relationship exists between him and Mr. Kennard, they having married two sisters. Mr. Kennard had been a widower for some time.

A contemporary says it is probable the affair will ultimately find its way into the Civil courts. Mr. Kennard's solicitors have laid a case before counsel, and on the opinion given will depend the nature of the steps to be taken.—*Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

TOURISTS HOTEL,
KHANDALLA.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
POONA.

VISITORS will find first class accommodation at the above hotels. For further particulars apply to the respective managers on the premises.

NOTICES.

STRYCHNIDINE!

ACTS as a "SPECIFIC" for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anæmia, Hepatic or Splenic Hypertrophy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Powers, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c., &c.

CURE GUARANTEED.

Per bottle, Rs. 4; Packing, As. 4; Per doz., Rs. 40.
W. ROODER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

EGYPTIAN AND ORIENTAL CIGARETTE COMPANY, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of the above Company's celebrated CIGARETTES, and are prepared to register Orders for periodical supplies. Sample boxes always at hand. Full particulars on application.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

8, Church Lane, Bombay.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bott es 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depot, Wigmore Street, London.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [sing]e Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JUST PUBLISHED.

HAND-BOOK OF THE
INDIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CONTENTS.

List of Indian Gold Mining Companies.
Alphabetical List of Directors.
List of Mining Engineers.
Rules for Gold Mining Leases in Madras.
Rules for Mining Leases in Mysore.
Cash, 1 Rupee; postage, 1 Anna extra.
HIGGINBOTHAM & CO., MADRAS.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.		Rs. 9-0 per keg.
Do.	F do.	" 12-0 do.
Do.	F F do.	" 12-8 do.
Do.	F F F do.	" 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F in cases of 25 lbs.	" 10-8 per doz lb.
Do.	F F do.	" 11-0 do.
Do.	F F F do.	" 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins	F do.	" 9-8 do.
Do.	F F do.	" 10-0 do.
Do.	F F F do.	" 11-0 do.
Do.	A W'l American do.	" 18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle do.	" 24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister do.	" 45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Mosses, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.

Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes. Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Poxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; washband Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes: Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes. Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depot.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

NOTICES.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Thirty-five per share will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 14th October, 1881, at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 11th October, 1881, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th October, 1881.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the registered office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 25th October, 1881, at 1 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive and consider the accounts and Directors' Report, for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To appoint Directors in the room of Messrs. Eduljee Dinshaw and N. N. Pochajee, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 22nd proximo, both days inclusive.

A. McHINCH and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 29th September, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS from parties desirous of LEASING the WATER POWER available at KHARAKWASLA, "LAKE FIFE." The available power is variable, from July to January inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April it decreases from about 130 to about 40, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 11 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road. About 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Mutha Canals in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,966 acres. This area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a sugar manufactory, of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year, and all other particulars, can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November, 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M. Inst. C. E.
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona Division.
Poona, 31st August, 1881.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE
AMPART ROW.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS ..... Rs. 78
KILDERKINS ..... " 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

REVISED QUOTATIONS
FOR
MESSRS. READ BROS.

DOGS HEAD BEER and STOUT.

Prices—Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts. } net
" " 3-12 " pts. } cash.

Fresh Consignment received by every mail.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36	Rs. 38 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" "	60 0
Sparkling Mosselle	" 28	" 30 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Steinwein	" 22 0	"
Hochheimer	" 26 12	"
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	"

*BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2 star Brandy	" 30 0	
Fromy & Hogee's Brandy * * * 3 stars	" 32 0	

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 21 0	"
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	"

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Divian	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	" 22 0	"
Chateau des Tours	" 22 0	" 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5	4
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	" 3	4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE ..... (1 doz. qts.)	" 5	8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	" 24	"

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 7th October, 1881. Rampart Row, Fort.

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
11 years old. 5 years old.
36 Rupees. 30 Rupees.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO

LADY FERGUSSON.

FIRSTS SHIPMENT OF NEW GOODS ARRIVED PER S. S. THIBET.

BEST FRENCH HATS AND BONNETS.
BEST FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CASH. per doz. Qts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Pts.
Rs. a. Rs. a.		Rs. a. Rs. a.
34 8 36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton ... (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0 38 0
28 12 30 8	" Rauzan ... (After-Dinner Wines)	30 0 32 0
25 12 27 12	" Palmer ... (After-Dinner Wines)	27 0 29 0
23 0 25 0	" La Rose ... (Dinner Wines)	24 0 26 0
21 0 23 0	St. Julien ... (Dinner Wines)	22 0 24 0
17 4 19 4	Cantenac ... (Dinner Wines)	18 0 20 0
15 12 17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8 18 8
13 8 15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0 16 0
15 12 17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8 18 8
9 4 12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8 12 8
24 0 25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0 27 0
19 4 21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0 22 0
15 8 ..	Graves	16 0 ..

BURGUNDY.

33 0 34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8 36 8
26 12 28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0 30 0
22 8 24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8 25 8
19 4 21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0 22 0
26 12 28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0 30 0
17 12 19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8 20 8
19 4 ..	Vermouth	20 0 ..

CHAMPAGNE.

55 8 58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume. "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0 61 0
54 8 57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57 0 60 0
33 0 ..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	34 8 ..
35 4 36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8 38 8
32 12 34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Shibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0 36 0
25 8 27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8 28 8
40 0 45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0 49 0
28 12 30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0 32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0 45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0 47 0
32 8 34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0 36 0
43 0 45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0 47 0
32 8 34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0 36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

40 8 ..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8
33 12 ..	Liebfraumilch	35 8
29 8 31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0 33 0
24 4 26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8 27 8
19 4 21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0 22 0
19 4 ..	Carlowitz	20 0 ..
30 0 ..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8 ..

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per doz. Qts.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A, 1, rare old ... gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior ... black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera	30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior ... ... black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry ... red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium ... ... yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine ... ... white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior ... black seal	30 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine ... ... red seal	34 0

	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Pts.	Per 2 doz. Pts.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
36 4	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4 Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0 Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0 An Excellent wine ... red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4 Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	.. St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White ... ...
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle ...
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ... ...
71 12		Benedictine ... ...
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best ...
17 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique ...
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau ... ...
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen
28 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters ...
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters ...
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice ...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 0	fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch ...	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHINUS'S CHERRYDAM AROMATIC Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac. * * * *	15 8
13 0	" * * *	13 8
11 4	" * *	11 8
10 8	" *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal.	.. ..	Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 "	.. ..	" 3 0